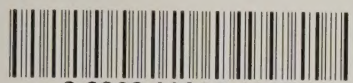


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# Report on Communal Property 1972

**Alberta**

SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY  
(COMMUNAL PROPERTY)



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# Report on Communal Property 1972



**Alberta**

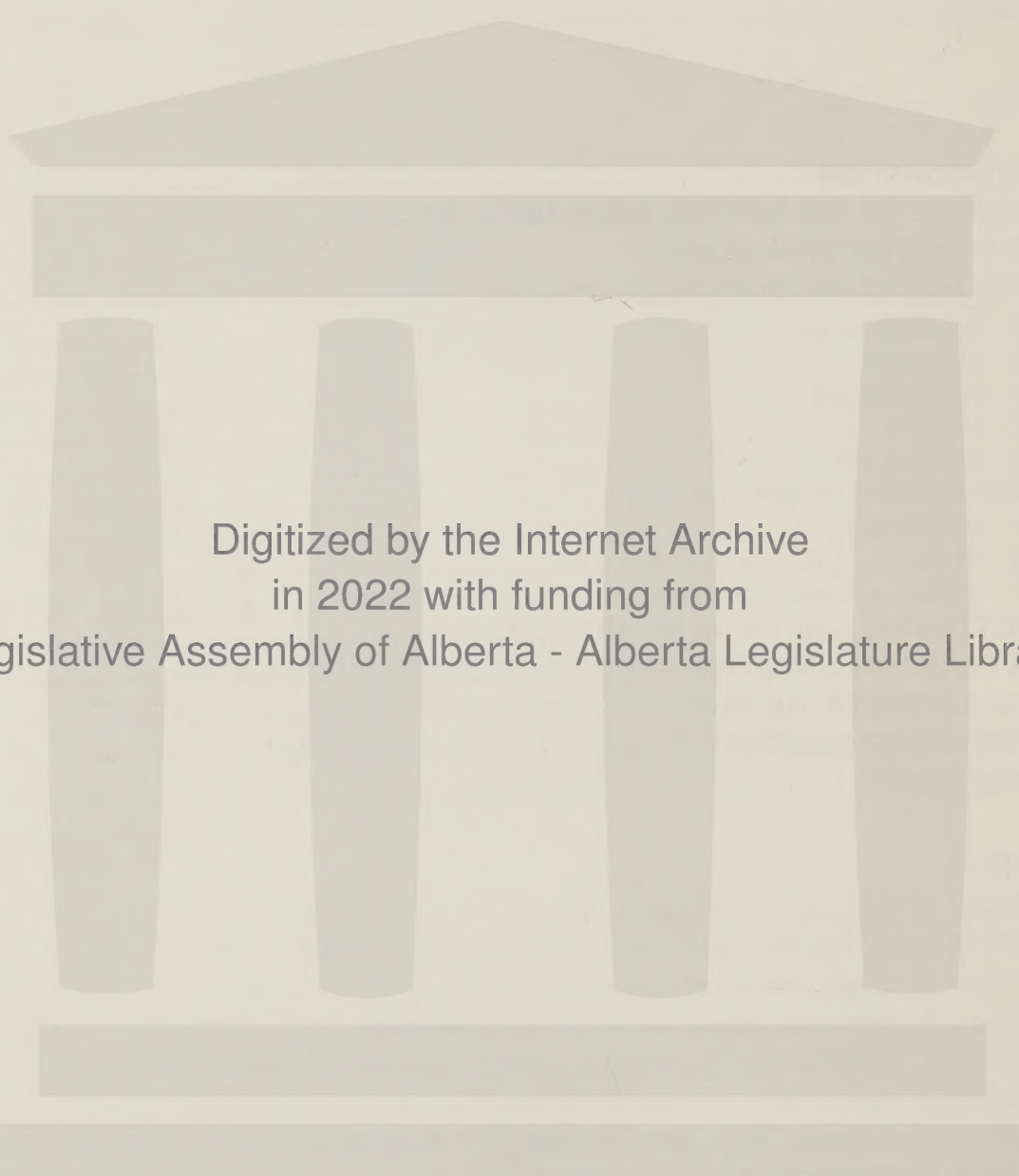
SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE ASSEMBLY  
(COMMUNAL PROPERTY)



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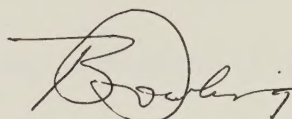




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TO THE HONOURABLE MR. G. AMERONGEN  
SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE

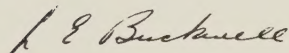
The Select Committee of the Assembly, established by resolution of the Assembly on May 19, 1972, herewith submits its report and recommendations for consideration by the Legislative Assembly.



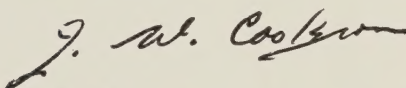
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Chairman



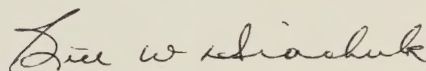
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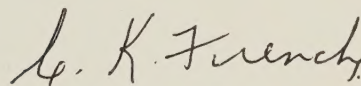
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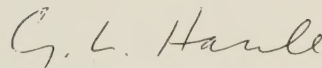
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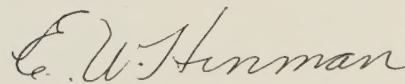
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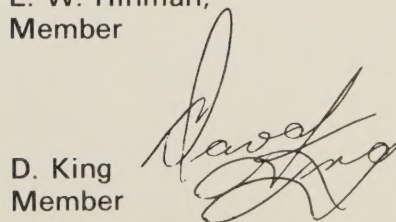
K. French,  
Member



G. Harle,  
Member



E. W. Hinman,  
Member



D. King  
Member





# SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

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With regard to the contents of this Report, and in recognition of the spirit and intent of the proposed Alberta Bill of Rights Act, the Select Committee recommends:

1. that the Communal Property Act be repealed.
2. that the government establish a Hutterite liaison office, with terms of reference as outlined in the Report.
3. that an in-depth study of Hutterite education be conducted in order to illuminate the present situation, and point the direction for improvement.
4. that all future legislation apply equally to all citizens of the Province.





# PREFACE

---

Towards the end of 1971, it became apparent that the Communal Property Act may be in violation of the spirit of the proposed Alberta Bill of Rights. Furthermore, there existed some doubt in the minds of rural residents as to what the Communal Property Control Board felt was "in the public interest" when recommending the establishment of new colonies.

On December 8, 1971 the government suspended the operation of the Communal Property Control Board, and on May 19, 1972 moved a resolution in the Legislative Assembly to establish a Select Committee of the Assembly, with instructions:

- (a) to investigate the effects of the communal use of land on the economic and social climate of Alberta; and
- (b) to recommend such changes in policy and legislation, relative to the communal use of land, as may be deemed appropriate; and
- (c) to meet at the call of the Chairman and to hold such meetings for the purpose of receiving submissions and representations at such times and places deemed necessary, and to submit its report and recommendations to the Legislative Assembly by October 20, 1972, or if the Legislature is not in session on that date, to the Speaker.

The committee held an organization meeting on May 24, and since that time has held twelve full meetings. The Committee was divided into three sub-committees on a geographical basis; the sub-committees visited Hutterite colonies, and collected information from their geographically assigned areas, and an effort was made to accommodate those who requested interviews.

Five members of the Committee visited Montana, where there is no restrictive legislation aimed at the Hutterites.

Advertisements requesting the public to submit briefs to the Committee were inserted in all Alberta daily and weekly newspapers, and the Committee Chairman sent letters requesting briefs to municipal authorities, relevant organizations, and Alberta universities. A total of 131 briefs were received by the Committee.

The Select Committee expresses its appreciation to all who took the time to submit briefs, to research information for the Committee, or to meet with the Committee in discussion.\* Without the co-operation and assistance of all of the above, the Committee could not have completed this report.

*\*A complete list of all those submitting briefs, and all those who met with the Committee, is included in the Appendix.*





# 1. INTRODUCTION

---

Soon after the Select Committee began its investigation, it was realized that the resolution establishing the Committee really applied to Hutterites, as no other communal group was brought to our attention. It was also realized that the "Hutterite question" was only one aspect of the "rural question". The life-style of rural Alberta is in a state of flux and the general uncertainty about the present and future is simply aggravated by the presence of a group living in an unfamiliar life-style.

Some of our recommendations come as a result of a practical recognition of that uncertainty, which we hope and anticipate will diminish over time through improved communications and an increased flow of accurate information. Too immediate a change in the present conditions might considerably worsen the present circumstances for some time to come. In a situation which has been influenced in some instances by much misinformation and emotionalism, a good deal of remedial work is necessary before the concern resulting from the presence of the unfamiliar life-style can be overcome. Therefore, there is a need, dictated by practical rather than idealistic considerations, for a viable alternative through which understanding and co-operation can be mutually developed.

The perspective through which the Committee members viewed the study was affected in no small measure by consideration of human rights. The proposed Alberta Bill of Rights has outlined an ideal which the members believe must be upheld. Moreover, there is a fundamental difference between a "right" and an "opportunity". Every citizen of this province has a **right** to equal treatment under the laws of the province and the nation, and government has the responsibility to protect this right, which is sometimes,

in effect, a cultural right. On the other hand, the maintenance of a certain style of life is an **opportunity** open to every citizen or group in the province; however, it is the responsibility of the group concerned to foster the development of its own way of life, not the responsibility of government. Government can, if it chooses, promote cultural growth, as long as it does not favour one group to the detriment of another.

It would appear that the present Communal Property Act violates the spirit and intent of the proposed Alberta Bill of Rights, as it refers to a class of people holding land, rather than to the holding of land in general. As such, the Committee recommends that the Communal Property Act be repealed.

It would appear desirable that, as growth in the number and size of colonies can be expected, such growth should occur in such a manner that the disruption of the life-style of other rural Albertans is minimized. In this regard, the growth of Hutterite colonies is certainly not among the most important factors in the change of life-style of rural Albertans. More important factors are the advent of the large corporate and large family farm, and the fact that many rural young people are being attracted to urban life.

It should be kept in mind that the problem of the co-existence of contrasting cultures is neither a new one, nor one for which there are easy and speedy solutions. In the long run, only an attitude of mutual concern, respect, tolerance, and understanding will heal past wounds and promote co-operation and friendship.





## 2. HISTORY OF THE HUTTERIAN BRETHREN, TO 1918

---

In the early years of the Reformation, several groups of Christians broke away from the strict followers of Luther and Zwingli, and because of their belief in adult baptism, became known as "Anabaptists". One of these groups, the Swiss Brethren, established a church in Zurich in 1525, and their beliefs included, besides adult baptism, the view that Christians should separate themselves from worldly affairs, and belief in non-resistance.

In 1525, the Peasants' Revolt in Germany, led by militant groups of Anabaptists, was crushed, and all Anabaptists, militant or pacifist, were persecuted. The Swiss Brethren fled for their lives — some to the mountains of Austrian Tyrol, with Jacob Hutter as one of their leaders. Some fled to Moravia in present-day Czechoslovakia, where Jacob Widemann became the leader of a group which believed in practicing communal living, in accordance with scriptural instruction as described in the second chapter of the Book of Acts. Jacob Hutter, whose group was being persecuted by the authorities in Vienna, visited Widemann's settlement in Austerlitz, Moravia, in 1529, and was so favorably impressed that he advised his followers to seek refuge by joining the group in Moravia. Hutter himself came to Moravia in 1533, and because of his gift for leadership, he soon replaced Widemann as the head of the congregation. Another Anabaptist Revolt in Munster, in 1534-35, led to the persecution of all Anabaptists in Moravia, and subsequently Hutter was burned at the stake at Innsbruck in 1536. In only three years, however, Hutter had established a discipline for his church, and many of his principles are the basis of the way of life for the Hutterian Brethren in Alberta today. (1)

The persecutions continued intermittently in Moravia until 1564, when Maximilian II acceded to the throne. From then until the Thirty Years War (1618-1648), the Hutterites enjoyed the "Golden Time" (2) of their church. Hutterite colonies were pillaged during the Thirty Years War, and fifteen to twenty thousand Hutterites were forced to scatter into other lands, such as Hungary and Transylvania. In Hungary, the Hutterites became converted to Catholicism through a special agreement with the Jesuits. The Transylvanian Hutterites resisted persecution until 1767, when the remaining few — sixty-seven — were forced to flee to Wallachia, and eventually settled near Bukharest. Once again, war — this time between Russia and Turkey — meant that Hutterite colonies were raided by soldiers, and the Hutterites looked for a more peaceful land.

In 1770, all the Hutterites in Wallachia took advantage of an invitation extended by Catherine the Great of Russia to German settlers, to settle unimproved areas in Russia. The Hutterites were exempted from military service, and enjoyed relative prosperity until 1870, when the Hutterian military exemption was withdrawn. In 1873, two Hutterite delegates travelled to the United States to investigate the possibility of establishing Hutterite colonies there. Both railway and government officials pressured the Hutterites to move to the United States, and a railway official arranged for one of the delegates to meet with President Grant. The President pointed out that the U.S. Constitution guaranteed freedom of religion, but that no groups

could be given a special military service exemption. He thought, however, that a war requiring military service would not occur during the next fifty years.

The delegates were satisfied with the prospects of a move to the United States, and by 1879 the remaining 100 Hutterian Brethren families in Russia had emigrated to the United States, settling near Yankton, South Dakota. Fifty of the families took advantage of the federal government's Homestead Act, and selected private farms. Most of them have since become members of Mennonite churches. The remaining fifty families established three Hutterite colonies: Bon Homme, eighteen miles west of Yankton; Wolf Creek, forty-five miles northwest of Yankton; and Old Elm Spring, twenty miles northwest of Bon Homme. The latter two colonies are the parent colonies of all Hutterite colonies in Alberta, which are divided into two groups: **Dariusleut** and **Lehrerleut**.

The leader of the group that settled at Bon Homme was Michael Waldner, a blacksmith by trade, and the colonies which have stemmed from Bon Homme are known as the **Schmiedeleut** or "Smith's Group". The leader of the Wolf Creek colony was Darius Walter, and the Wolf Creek daughter colonies are known as **Dariusleut**. The third group of colonies, stemming from Old Elm Spring, are known as **Lehrerleut** because the Old Elm Spring leader, Jacob Wipf, was a teacher, or *lehrer*. (3)

The U.S. Hutterite colonies prospered, and by 1918 there were six **Schmiedeleut** colonies, seven **Dariusleut** colonies, and seven **Lehrerleut** colonies in South Dakota. However, World War I brought another wave of persecution to the Hutterites.

The Hutterites, true to their religious beliefs, would not enter into military service, but they did report to camps for "conscientious objectors". Here, their beards were clipped by force, and they were assigned the most disagreeable tasks. (4) Two young Hutterites died in the camp, allegedly as a result of mistreatment by camp authorities. (5) Some of the Hutterites who remained on the colonies were subjected to harassment by groups of patriotic, and righteously indignant American citizens. Hutterites were tarred and feathered, and Hutterian cattle and other property were forcibly confiscated, sold, and the proceeds used to buy Liberty bonds. It seems that the Hutterites have never been reimbursed for these losses. (6)

The Hutterian Brethren now looked to Canada for a new homeland. Between 1918 and 1920, the **Schmiedeleut** group founded eight colonies in Manitoba, while the **Dariusleut** and **Lehrerleut** groups set up their new colonies in Alberta: seven of the former, and five of the latter. (7)





### 3. HUTTERITES IN ALBERTA

---

The history of the Hutterites in Alberta involves two major themes: the development and growth of Hutterite colonies, and the difficulties encountered by the Hutterites and by other rural Albertans in their relations with one another.

Concern about the Hutterite farms at first centered around two issues: the Hutterite education system, and the Hutterian belief in pacifism.

The education issue arose soon after the first colonies were established. As the colonies settled in the Lethbridge, Macleod and Rockyford areas, school inspectors were dispatched to explain the Alberta education laws. The elders were accustomed to having teachers recruited from outside their United States colonies, and naturally co-operated with the Department of Education. They could, by law, set up their own one-room schools, which were not too different from the rural schools around them. In 1920, the school inspector at Macleod reported that the Hutterites were co-operating with Alberta's education system, and that attendance was regular. (8)

However, 1920 marked the year in which the non-Hutterian community voiced its first dissatisfaction with the Brethren. Some of the established settlers near Hutterite colonies objected to sending their children to public schools on Hutterite colonies, and objected to paying taxes to such schools.

In 1927 the issue re-appeared in reverse: the Hutterites from the new Pincher Creek colony proceeded to withdraw their lands from the consolidated school division, as they had the right to set up their own school districts under Alberta law.

The U.F.A. M.L.A., Earl Cook, led a protest against this move, claiming that the Pincher Creek school district needed the Hutterian school taxes, and that the Hutterites should be assimilated through the existing schools. (9) The protest was supported by the Town of Pincher Creek, the Board of Trade, the School District, the Municipal District of Kerr, and the Canadian Legion, the I.O.D.E., and the Women's Institute. The dispute simmered for two years, through a public meeting, and representations to the provincial government. While the Hutterites continued to co-operate with provincial education officials, they became increasingly unwilling to send their children to outside schools, because of the avowed intent of many members of the majority culture to destroy the Hutterian way of life through indoctrinating Hutterite children in the schools.

Throughout the depression, the Department of Education continued to receive reports of good progress in colony schools. Moreover, in the Lethbridge school inspectorate, of eighty-seven school districts, only three were free of tax arrears: three Hutterite colonies near Magrath. (10)

Not all the colony schools, however, fared better during the depression than the schools of the majority culture. In 1933, the Granum colony submitted a request to the Daly Creek School ratepayers. Since the colony paid local school taxes, and at the same time operated a private school which it was now financially unable to maintain, the Hutterites

asked that their children be admitted to the Daly Creek school. The Daly Creek teacher, Edwin Pitt, supported the request at a public meeting attended by Hutterites and other ratepayers, on the grounds that it was through the Hutterite children that the Hutterites could be assimilated. Shocked by this suggestion, the Hutterite elders withdrew their request. It should be noted that this incident kindled Mr. Pitt's interest in the Hutterian situation, with the result that he eventually wrote his master's thesis on the Hutterian Brethren in Alberta. Perhaps indicative of the process whereby a greater knowledge of the background of the Hutterian Brethren often leads to a greater tolerance for their way of life, Mr. Pitt showed a much more sympathetic approach to the Brethren in his thesis than at the Daly Creek incident.

At the beginning of the Thirties, the Government of Alberta was opposed to allowing Hutterite colonies in the U.S. to move to Alberta. By the middle of the decade, however, Brownlee's government, sensitive to the views of rural and municipal organizations, urged the federal government to allow the Hutterites to immigrate. Due to the depressed conditions, local residents in Southern Alberta wished to sell their land to the Hutterites, and moreover, the fact that the colonies were self-sufficient made them an asset to municipal organizations. (11)

The second issue, Hutterite pacifism, was amplified during the Second World War, as the Hutterian belief in non-resistance did not mix with the philosophy of the general public towards the European situation. Moreover, there was a good deal of misunderstanding regarding whether the Brethren were exempt from military service in Canada, a situation dating back to the turn of the century.

In 1898, the American Hutterites were experiencing harassment from the surrounding community because of their refusal to take part in the Spanish-American war. A Hutterian delegation interviewed a Canadian Commissioner of Immigration in Winnipeg, who provided them with a tour of southern Manitoba and Saskatchewan. The delegation was favorably enough impressed with Canada to recommend that settlement be proceeded with on a trial basis, providing the government guaranteed to the Brethren exemption from military service, the right to their own schools, and freedom of religion. (12)

The federal Department of the Interior sent an official to the Hutterite colonies in the U.S. to encourage the move to Canada. He was favorably impressed with the qualities of the Brethren: their industriousness, wealth, and religious zeal. He subsequently recommended to the Canadian government that every effort be made to persuade the Hutterites to move to Canada. As a result, Laurier's cabinet passed an Order-in-Council on August 12, 1899, providing that 'The Brethren of the Hutterische Society settling permanently in Canada shall be exempted unconditionally, from service in the Militia . . . They will be allowed to establish independent schools . . . The children will not be compelled to attend other schools if their education is properly provided for'. (13) Further, "the brethren were assured that they would not be required to take oath, or to vote or hold office, and that there would be no interference with their desire to live in colonies". (14)

A Dariusleut colony was established at Dominion City, Manitoba, in 1899, but before other colonies could move to Canada, the Spanish-American war came to end. Two factors, the isolation of the Canadian colony, (15) and the flooding of the Red River, (16) induced the Hutterites at Dominion City to abandon the colony, and move back to the United States.

The persecution of the Hutterites in the United States during the First War prompted their leaders to meet with the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Colonization and Immigration, in Winnipeg in 1918. Calder gave full assurance that that Hutterites would be exempt from military service, and all the colonies prepared to move to Canada. (17)

A number of Hutterites and some Mennonites, who had been given the same assurance of military exemption, moved to Canada during 1918. This provoked much criticism by provincial authorities and newspapers against the federal government for admitting persons who were not willing to agree to military service, and who might cause further complications in the policy of promoting English Canadian schools only while discouraging the schools of other cultures. The federal government eventually bowed to public pressure, and on April 8, 1919, the Cabinet rescinded the Order-in-Council of 1899. Furthermore, on May 1 of the same year, the Cabinet passed another Order-in-Council prohibiting entry into Canada of "Immigrants deemed undesirable owing to their peculiar customs, habits, modes of living and methods of holding property and because of their probable inability to become readily assimilated or to assume the duties and responsibilities of Canadian citizenship within a reasonable time." (18)

However, by this time all but one quarter to one third of the Hutterites had moved to Canada. Some of the colonies had sold their land in the United States, so that those remaining in the United States were stranded. Finally, the Department of Immigration and Colonization agreed to admit to Canada close relatives of the Hutterites who had already settled there, but a good many Hutterites remained in the United States.

By 1922, some of the anti-pacifist feeling had diminished, and another reversal of policy came. The Cabinet rescinded the Order-in-Council of May 1, 1919, and there followed a reunion of Hutterian families in Canada. (Two Hutterite colonies chose to remain in the United States, and have since expanded in that country as well as in Canada.)

By the start of the Second World War the Hutterites were subject to the same exemptions from military service as any other religious group. Conscientious objectors could be exempted from military service so long as they were willing to accept alternative service. Not only were the Hutterites willing to comply with alternative service, but war bonds were bought and no interest was accepted, and the Red Cross received generous donations from the Hutterites. (19)

The Hutterites, however, did not understand why the federal government's promise that the Hutterites should be "exempt **unconditionally** from service in the Militia" had been abrogated. They did not realize that Orders-in-Council were dependent upon Parliament for their authority, or that governments could change their minds from time to time. In 1940, federal authorities stated that earlier orders-in-Council were merely confirmations of existing legislation:

Orders-in-Council that were passed relating to Mennonites, Hutterites and Doukhobors did not create any exemption from military service that was not already existing in the law. All exemption from military service which exists now or has existed since Confederation is by statute not by Order-in-Council . . . The question will naturally arise at this point, why then were the Orders-in-Council passed. The answer is that certain people who were opposed to military service desired to migrate, and wanted to be assured that in Canada the law provided exemption from military service. The Orders-in-Council were passed to give this assurance. (20)

This comment, however, does not explain why the Order-in-Council of 1899 mentioned "unconditional exemption" from military service, or why this Order-in-Council had to be rescinded and replaced by an Order-in-Council to prevent the immigration of Hutterites, or why that Order-in-Council, itself, was rescinded. The reason, in each case, appears to have been political expediency, and the Hutterian Brethren, in each case, were among those affected.

In 1940, another Order-in-Council was passed, this time to postpone the military training of members of the Mennonite and Doukhobor sects, who had come under the provisions of earlier Orders-in-Council. It did not appear to be opportune, however, to include the Hutterian Brethren at this time.

To this day, the Hutterian Brethren in Alberta refer to the Order-in-Council of 1899 as a treasured document setting out the terms of their immigration to Canada. They regard the education rights and military service exemption mentioned in the Order-in-Council as an honest and enduring agreement, and they view the abandonment of that agreement by either division of government in Canada as a breach of faith. (21)

The fact that the Hutterites claimed exemption from military service caused bitter feelings against them. The Canadian Legion, farmers groups and mass meetings of protest in some Alberta towns pressured the Alberta government to enact the Land Sales Prohibition Act in 1942. The Act prohibited the sale of land to Hutterites and enemy aliens, and in 1943 it was amended to prevent the leasing of land to such persons. However, in the same year, the Act was declared **ultra vires** by the courts because of reference to "aliens". Another Land Sales Prohibition Act was passed in 1944, making specific reference only to Hutterites and Doukhobors, and it remained in effect until 1947, when the Act was due to expire. (22)

Continued controversy led the Alberta legislature to appoint a committee to study the Hutterite question early in 1947. Briefs submitted to the Committee opposed Hutterite expansion because of the education and pacifism issues, (23) and pointed to fears that the Hutterite colonies would eventually come to occupy excessively large portions of Alberta farmland. Objections were raised that the Hutterites did not take part in traditional community activities.

The members of the Committee, Ivan Casey, M.L.A. (of High River, Chairman), L. C. Halmrast, M.L.A. (of Lucky Strike), H. B. Macdonald, M.L.A., and F. C. Colborne, M.L.A. (both of Calgary), agreed that the objections to the Hutterites presented in the briefs were valid, and they made the following recommendation:

It is our considered opinion that the conditions which prompted the passing of the Land Sales Prohibition Act still exist, and that the communal form of living will



continue to be a matter of concern to the people of Alberta unless regulations can be applied which will, in the public interest, control the expansion or increase of communal groups. (24)

Subsequently, the Alberta legislature passed the Communal Property Act, which is still in effect. The original Act limited the amount of land that a colony could own to 6,400 acres, or to the original acreage if a greater amount was owned before March 1, 1944. It was thought prudent not to allow the establishment of any new Hutterite colonies south of Calgary, where most of the colonies were concentrated, and where the greatest anti-Hutterite sentiment was encountered. It was decided that any new colonies would have to be at least forty miles from an existing colony, which would effectively force the Hutterites to establish new colonies north of Red Deer. The Act also stipulated that any land which the Hutterites proposed to buy would have to be offered on the open market for at least sixty days according to the provisions of the Veterans' Land Act. (25)

The Communal Property Act was amended in 1951 to allow the Lieutenant Governor in Council to make regulations dividing the Province into soil zones according to the productivity of the land, and setting maximum acreages which the Hutterites could own in each soil zone. This permitted the Hutterites to own more land in areas where soils were poorer.

Until 1953, Hutterite land purchases were made in accordance with the Communal Property Act. However, by that year, it became so difficult for the Hutterites to acquire adequate land that the Act began to be circumvented by means of "entering into lease agreement, hire agreements and lease options". (26) In some instances individual members of colonies purchased land for the colonies in their own names.

This illegal expansion of Hutterite colonies prompted those opposed to the Hutterites to protest to the Provincial Government, and in the fall of 1958, the government established a Hutterite Investigation Committee. (27) This committee of three was charged with the responsibility of investigating whether the Communal Property Act was in the best interests of the agricultural community, recommending changes in the Act, reporting on the adequacy of Hutterite education and "any other matter relevant to the orderly and harmonious integration of members of the Hutterian Church into local communities". (28)

The committee visited Hutterite colonies in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, studied literature relating to the Brethren, received briefs from the public, and held public hearings in Lethbridge, Calgary, and Edmonton. (29).

The committee was faced by two major conditions. The first was that the terms of reference prescribed by the government stressed the goal of eventual assimilation of the Hutterites. The second was that at the time of the committee's investigation, research had not revealed factual information concerning some very important matters, such as whether the Hutterite colonies were well-managed, or whether the colonies were an economic asset to the province compared to the farmers which they sometimes replace. (30)

The committee's conclusion was as follows:

On the basis of information at the disposal of the committee, it is unanimous in its opinion that some form of regulation governing the acquisition of lands by Hutterites for the purpose of establishing communal settlements is necessary and in the interests of the agricultural industry as a whole . . .

Throughout this report the committee has endeavored to emphasize that the assimilation of a religious sect exhibiting such strong social cohesion as the Hutterian Brethren will take time and patience.

Official restrictions placed upon these people over the centuries would seem to indicate that the process of integration has been retarded rather than advanced by such measures.

In the opinion of the committee then, the solution of problems that have arisen in this province over the past years lies in other approaches. The appointment of a Board with discretionary powers and also acting in a consultative and advisory capacity would appear to be the answer. (31)

It would perhaps be appropriate for the present Select Committee to comment on one of the findings of the Hutterite Investigation Committee, specifically that legislative restrictions on the acquisition of lands by the Hutterites were "necessary and in the interests of the agricultural industry as a whole". The present Committee, however, finds that the reasons for these restrictions do not necessarily apply today.

The Select Committee also disagrees with one of the principles in the terms of reference of the Hutterite Investigation Committee, which emphasizes the eventual integration and assimilation of the Hutterites. The present committee, rather, favors a policy of co-operation and co-existence, and at the same time (on the basis of more facts than the previous committee had at its disposal) recognizes that the Hutterite colonies in Alberta make an important contribution to the Agricultural industry of our Province. A more comprehensive statement of the present committee's conclusion is contained in Chapter 9 of this report.

As a result of the Hutterite Investigation Committee's report, which was released in September, 1959, the Communal Property Board was established in an amendment to the Act of 1960. Any Hutterite colony wanting to increase its land holdings or to establish a new colony was required to apply to the Board. The Board had the power to determine whether the proposed land acquisition was within the terms of the Act (which limited size of colonies to 10 sections, 16 sections, or 24 sections, according to land productivity), and whether it was "in the public interest". (32) The Board had the right to grant permission for a colony to acquire more land within these terms, but approval for land acquisition for new colonies had to be obtained from the Cabinet after application to the Board. The policy in 1970 with regard to new colonies was that there should be no more than two colonies in an average sized Municipal District, that the colonies should be at least fifteen miles apart, and that no more than five percent of the assessable farmland in a municipality should come under communal ownership. (33)

It should be noted that the amendment to the Communal Act in 1960 did not conform to all of the recommendations of the Hutterite Investigation Committee. The Committee did not recommend that applications for new colonies should be approved by the Cabinet, and that the Communal Property Control Board would only be an advisory body in this matter. Had the committee's recommendations been adopted, a good many of the political problems surrounding the establishment of new colonies would have been avoided. As long as the Cabinet had the power to approve or disapprove new colonies, certain segments of the public which opposed the establishment of new colonies, on emotional rather than factual grounds, were likely to continue to attempt to influence the Cabinet's decision by

bringing the pressure of public opinion to bear on the government. Under such conditions, it was extremely difficult to determine what course of action was "in the public interest". The 1960 amendment also failed to take into consideration the Hutterite Investigation Committee's recommendation that the Board should play a public relations role. The present Select Committee strongly agrees with that particular recommendation of the Hutterite Investigation Committee. Had the Board or some other body been charged with a public relations role, and had that body been effective in this role, it is conceivable that much of the public misunderstanding of the Hutterian Brethren could have been dispelled and the problem overcome.

From 1960 to 1962, the Board was required to hold a Public Hearing when considering an application to establish a new Hutterite colony. This procedure tended to encourage displays of bitter emotion, and the mandatory public hearings were abolished in 1962.

Although the Hutterite Investigation Committee had recommended steps to aid the assimilation of the Hutterites, the government of Alberta, since 1960, seems to have thought in terms of co-existence. (34) The Act was an attempt to deal with the friction generated in some areas where Hutterite colonies are located.

Since 1960, two important developments have taken place which affect the relations between the Hutterites and the majority culture: the Hutterites appear to have become more generally accepted by Albertans, and, parallel to this improvement in relations, the Hutterites have taken a greater part in matters pertaining to various governmental authorities which affect them.

In regard to the first development, Mr. E. F. Breach, former Chairman of the Communal Property Control Board, reported in 1970 that "problems connected with the growth of the colonies have lessened considerably within the last five years due to a better understanding of the government's policy in the matter of controlling colony expansions. This policy has also led colonies into better communication between themselves and the general public." (35) In a letter to Mr. Dowling on July 12, 1972, Dr. John A. Hostetler, noted authority on the Hutterian Brethren, observed that, "During the past ten years there has been an enormous improvement in public relations and the development of a sensitivity for human rights on the part of the public." (36)

Members of the Select Committee who visited communities in proximity to Hutterite colonies reported conversations with farmers living near colonies who recall that, while at first they had not reacted favorably towards the establishment of a Hutterite colony in their area, over the years they had come to know the Hutterites, and now regarded them as good neighbors.

Because there have been no continuing studies of public opinion concerning the Hutterites conducted in Alberta (other than social distance studies), it is impossible to account accurately for the direction or intensity of the change of attitude towards the Hutterites. The briefs submitted to the Committee cannot be said to reflect correctly public opinion, because an invitation for briefs tends to attract response only from the segment of the public which is strongly enough motivated, for various reasons, to offer an opinion. While 70% of briefs submitted to the Committee favored the maintenance of some restrictions on the growth of Hutterite colonies, 45% of the briefs submitted by individual persons (excluding Hutterites) expressed favorable sentiments towards the Hutterites. (37) It is important to note that of the forty-two briefs submitted by

individual persons expressing negative sentiments towards the Hutterites, twenty-eight listed information which, in the opinion of the Committee, was erroneous. This would indicate that there still seems to exist a fair amount of public misunderstanding of the Hutterites.

That members of the Hutterian Brethren Church are taking a greater part in community life in Alberta is perhaps most vividly illustrated by the fact that some Hutterites voted in recent provincial and municipal elections. Moreover, some Hutterites have, for the past few years, attended annual ratepayers' meetings. These developments may reflect a greater trust by Hutterites of the institutions of the majority culture, after living in close proximity to that culture for a number of years.

At a meeting between some of the Hutterian elders and the Select Committee on August 9, 1972, the elders affirmed their intention "to attend meetings where issues are to be discussed which may directly or indirectly affect them as good citizens of Alberta." At the meeting, the elders pointed out to the Committee that a good many of them attend functions such as marketing board meetings.

One other important governmental institution which the Hutterian Brethren have begun to use is the court system. Two cases in which the Hutterian Brethren have taken an active part have reached the Supreme Court of Canada.

In the middle sixties, six Hutterites and nine non-Hutterites were charged with violating the Communal Property Act by engaging in land sales to individual Hutterites, near Brant, Alberta, for use by the Rock Lake colony. Counsel for the Hutterites sought a declaration that the Communal Property Act was *ultra vires* the legislature of Alberta, as it dealt with religion, the freedom of which was protected by the Canadian Bill of Rights. (38) The case was brought before Justice Milvain of the Trial Division of the Alberta Supreme Court in November, 1965, and was dismissed. (39) This decision was appealed to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of Alberta a year later, (40) and to the Supreme Court of Canada two years after that, (41) and was dismissed in each instance on the grounds that the Communal Property Act was essentially a law dealing with land tenure in the province, and therefore was *intra vires* the legislature of Alberta, because the Canadian Bill of Rights only applies to matters which are within the ambit of federal government responsibilities. It was found that the infringement complained of was not an infringement which could be classified under "religious freedom".

Each of the three judges who wrote opinions on the appeal to the Appellate Division mentioned that they had reviewed the committee reports of 1944 and 1959, which provided background information to elucidate the "true purpose" (42) of the legislation. The possible inadequacy of the reports was mentioned, (43) although it is doubtful whether more adequate information would have affected the decision. The Communal Property Act is within the ambit of provincial jurisdiction, as it refers to the holding of land within the province, which is a power given to the province under Section 92 (13) of the B.N.A. Act. At that time, nothing prevented such provincial laws from being discriminatory.

While waiting for the Brant case to be heard before the Supreme Court of Canada in 1967, the Hutterites appealed a decision of the Communal Property Control Board, and won. (44) Section 16 (1) of the Communal Property Act provided for appeal of decisions of the Communal Pro-



erty Board to a district court, and under Section 16 (8), "the decision of the judge is final and there shall be no further appeal".

In this case, the Castor colony had made application to the Board to purchase a parcel of land near their colony, but not adjoining the colony. The Board turned down the application, stating that although the proposed acquisition would be within the acreage limits as defined in the Act, the proposed acquisition would not be "in the public interest", because it was the policy of the Board to maintain the colonies as consolidated property, and because the Board had received a number of letters from persons strongly opposing the sale. However, John Decore, chief judge of the District Court of Alberta, overruled the Board on the grounds that if the application were approved, it had not been proven that any person's pecuniary interest or legal rights would be adversely affected. (45) The judge pointed out that the "public interest" is not the interest of one individual, but that of the community as a whole.

Another case involving Hutterites, which was appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada, concerned a group of Hutterites in Manitoba, and since this case has obvious ramifications in Alberta, it is mentioned here. Several of the **Schmiedeleut** brethren at the Interlake colony became involved with an organization known as the "Radio Church of God". As the beliefs of the Radio Church of God conflicted with the tenets of the Hutterian Church, those who became influenced by the Radio Church of God were expelled from the colony, and, according to the articles of association of the Hutterian Church, they left the colony with no share of the colony's assets. The group which had been expelled sued for a declaration that their expulsion was invalid, and asked that the affairs of the colony be wound up, and the assets distributed equally among all members of the colony. The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal, on the grounds that the articles of association, which the appellants had signed, provided for the expulsion of those members who had abandoned the Hutterian faith with no remuneration. (46)

In the late sixties, the **Dariusleut** group in Alberta appealed their income tax payments to the federal Tax Review Board, on the grounds that, as a religious organization, they should be exempt from income tax payments to the same extent as other religious organizations. Up to this time, the **Dariusleut** group, along with the **Lehrerleut** group, had paid income tax for a number of years according to an agreement with the Minister of National Revenue. According to the agreement, the total income of the colony was divided by the number of members over 19, to arrive at the income per member. (47) For each member, a taxable income and tax payable was calculated. The individual taxes were totalled for the colony, and each colony paid income tax as a lump sum. This arrangement attempted to reconcile the religious belief of the Hutterites in communal ownership with the right of the federal and provincial governments to collect income taxes. After 1968, however, the **Dariusleut** group was not assessed for income tax pending the outcome of the appeal, although the **Lehrerleut** group continued to pay the tax. In February, 1972, the Tax Review Board dismissed the appeal, and this decision was immediately appealed to the Federal Court.

It would seem that most of the friction between the Hutterites and other rural Albertans has centered around the education issue, rather than around communal ownership of land. Although the Brant case involved the validity of the Communal Property Act, it is likely that the major contentious issue for the people of the village of Brant was concern about the fate of their small school.

An organization called the Southern Alberta Development and Protective Association was formed. For several years it struggled to prevent the opening of a Hutterite school on the Brant colony on the grounds that the Brant public school needed the Hutterite children to keep the school from being phased out, and to prevent the inevitable bussing of the Brant children to a central school. The group attempted to persuade the Department of Education to draw up a plan with the "objective of integration of Hutterites". (48) The Association failed in both these objectives, but is still active in promoting the continuance of restrictions on Hutterite colonies, and in recommending changes in the Hutterite school system.

Since the minimum school leaving age was changed from 15 to 16 in 1966, there have been several disputes between school boards and Hutterite colonies with regard to Hutterite children leaving school at age 15. In the Hutterite church, the children become adults, but not full members of the church, at age 15, and at this time, begin to apprentice with one of the colony bosses. A good many of the colonies were not willing to change this tradition in deference to the change in education laws. Some of the school boards, but not all, exempted Hutterite children from attendance when they reached fifteen years of age. However, in 1969, Rev. Martin Walter, of the Springpoint colony, spent ten days in jail after being convicted of refusing to send his fifteen-year-old son to school.

The new School Act came into effect in 1970, and the school leaving age remained at 16. Under Section 134 of the Act, it is possible for boards, inspectors or superintendents to exempt children from attendance under certain conditions, but these conditions were not really meant to apply to Hutterite colonies. Since 1970, not all fifteen-year-old Hutterites have been treated uniformly: some have been exempted from attendance, others have attended school until they become sixteen, and the parents of others have been prosecuted. On March 30, 1971, Paul Stahl of the Cayley colony was convicted of violating the School Act, and the judgement was immediately appealed. In the meantime, the superintendent of schools for the region and the Hutterites of Cayley agreed that children would be allowed to withdraw at the age of 15, providing they remained for the duration of the term which they had begun. The appeal was dropped, and pending cases against two other parents were dropped.

It is interesting to note that in 1972, the United States Supreme Court found that the Amish people were entitled to withdraw their children from school after completing the eighth grade, on the grounds that religious freedom as protected by the Constitution took precedence over state laws regarding education. (49)

At the present time, most school boards have reached agreements with Hutterite colonies to operate public schools on the colonies. If, because of a shortage of pupils, any Hutterite school becomes a burden to local taxpayers, the school board may make arrangements to require the colony to pay a supplementary requisition for the upkeep of their school. However, since 1970, for various reasons a few school authorities have been unable to operate a public school on the Hutterite colonies, leaving the colonies with two other alternatives: they could establish a private school on the colony or the children could attend a public school off the colony.

The present policy of the Department of Education is that correspondence centres should not be encouraged.

One final comment should be made on the situation



which led to the inquiry of the present Select Committee. In 1971, the Communal Property Control Board approved the application of the Handhills Hutterian Brethren to establish a new colony at Verdant Valley. Towards the end of 1971, the government approved the application, and was immediately subjected to protests from persons in the Verdant Valley area, who were opposed to the establishment of a second Hutterite colony in the Starland municipality. The local citizens suggested that the Communal Property Board's interpretation of "the public interest" appeared to have changed over the years.

Faced with this situation, and with the possibility that that Communal Property Act may violate the spirit of the proposed Alberta Bill of Rights, the government suspended the Communal Property Control Board on December 8, 1971, and proposed a motion in the spring session of the Legislature in 1972 that a Select Committee of the Assembly be established with instructions to:

... investigate the effects of the communal use of land on the economic and social climate of Alberta; and to recommend such changes in policy and legislation, relative to the communal use of land, as may be deemed appropriate. (50)

It is the opinion of the Committee that relations between the Hutterian Brethren and the Alberta society have improved somewhat over the years. The original contentious issues, pacifism and education, no longer hold the degree of importance they once did, although there is still a good deal of misunderstanding concerning the Hutterites. The education issue has been settled to some degree by the provision in the Education Act which makes it possible for local school boards to assess Hutterite colonies for a supplementary requisition if they are a financial burden to the school division. However, it is apparent that the matter of Hutterite education requires further study. The restrictions on the expansion of Hutterite colonies have gradually lessened over the years since the Second World War when the most restrictive legislation was passed. This appears to be indicative of a growing public acceptance of the Hutterites. All the information which the Committee has collected indicates that the Hutterite colonies presently established in Alberta have had no disproportionate adverse effect on local communities, although the colonies have caused some changes in the nature of economic and social patterns. The Committee is of the opinion that the time has come to repeal the present restrictive legislation which applies mainly to the Hutterites, although there is a definite need for a liaison function to promote understanding and co-operation, to advise the Hutterites, and to advise the government if any unforeseen difficulties occur.

## 4. THE HUTTERITES OUTSIDE OF ALBERTA

### A. Saskatchewan:

Hutterite colonies from Alberta began to establish daughter colonies in Saskatchewan in 1952, and local opposition to the colonies came immediately. In order to collect information and advice, the Saskatchewan government subsidized a study of the Hutterite colonies in that province, conducted by the Saskatchewan Branch of the Canadian Mental Health Association. The Association's study recommended that information on Hutterites be made available to communities where the colonies were planning to establish. Several articles subsequently appeared in local newspapers, but no continuing information program was established. By 1956, further opposition to the establishment of new colonies was encountered, and the government established a Committee on Hutterite Settlement under the leadership of the Honourable John Sturdy, Minister of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation. (51) The Committee financed a study of the Hutterite situation by two members of the Adult Education Division in January of 1957. (52) The study reported that there was a great deal of anti-Hutterite feeling among persons living in areas where colonies had established, and that, although very few persons were actively anti-Hutterite, "a few determined individuals could carry the bulk of the population along in discriminatory action if they set about to exploit the feeling presently existing in the area . . . ." (53) The study pointed out that the majority of complaints about the Hutterites were unfounded, and that " . . . community people are using the colonies as scapegoats upon which to project the tensions and anxieties caused by changing conditions in rural Saskatchewan." (54) In order to prevent a serious situation from developing in the future, the study recommended that the government:

- (a) establish a Provincial Committee on Hutterites, to "formulate, direct and co-ordinate provincial programming", (55)
- (b) finance an intensive, year-long study of "Hutterite-Community relations", (56) and
- (c) establish local joint committees, to provide accurate information, and promote co-operation. (57)

In May, 1957, the Cabinet approved the second recommendation, and Mr. V. Serl was hired to conduct the study. Shortly after Mr. Serl began his study, he concluded that the recommendation to establish local joint committees was premature, as the major problem was to allay the fear of local residents that the Hutterites would come to occupy excessively large portions of farmland in concentrated areas. In August of 1958, as a result of the efforts of Mr. Serl, the **Lehrerieut** group in Alberta and Saskatchewan signed an agreement with the Saskatchewan Government, which stated that the colonies would contact the Saskatchewan Government Hutterite Committee when any colony was contemplating establishing a new colony in the province, and that the colonies would " . . . approve in principle the proposition that the number of colonies in any area should be proportional to the local population in the community where such a colony is situated and further, that colonies should, if possible, locate near the large centres of population in the said province." (58) The **Dariusleut** group indicated their intention to follow the same procedure, and have since signed a similar Memorandum of Understanding. In the beginning, the approach was

meant to be flexible rather than definitive. However, the Saskatchewan Government has set out several guidelines for colony establishment, which, in 1972, were as follows:

1. New colonies should be located at least 35 miles from one another, with the 35 miles measured from headquarters to headquarters.
2. A rule of thumb for colony is that they should not exceed 10,000 acres. Colonies may be larger, however, if located on poorer land.
3. Colonies should, as far as possible, be a single block of land.
4. If a colony plans to expand, other farmers in the area are given the chance to purchase the land in preference to it being sold to the Colony. (59)

When a colony plans to expand, the colony elders contact the Cabinet Committee on Hutterites through the liaison officer, appointed by the Department of Municipal Affairs. The government then decides whether or not a colony's expansion or establishment plans should be approved. Whenever the government has ruled against an application, the Hutterites have respected that decision, because of their moral obligation which resulted from signing the Memorandum of Understanding. Although not legally binding, the agreement appears to have the same effect as legislation, because of the acceptance by the Hutterites of this moral commitment.

As of July 1, 1972, there were thirty Hutterite colonies in Saskatchewan, of which fifteen were **Dariusleut**, and fifteen **Lehrerieut**. The population was reported as 2,325, and 294,500 acres were being farmed by the Hutterites (of which 281,500 acres were owned, and 13,000 acres leased). (60)

### B. Manitoba:

The **Schmiedeleut** group of the Hutterian Brethren began to establish colonies in Manitoba in 1918, and in the 1930's, thirteen colonies were incorporated by private bills. (61) In 1947, some colonies applied for incorporation, but were refused because of local opposition to the Hutterites. (62) In 1957, an agreement was reached between the **Schmiedeleut** brethren and the Union of Manitoba Municipalities, which placed severe restrictions on the expansion of the **Schmiedeleut** colonies. Except by mutual agreement between the Hutterites and a municipality, no colony could be larger than 5,120 acres, and no more than two colonies could be established in a municipality of more than 6 townships, or 1 colony in a municipality of less than 6 townships. The boundaries of colonies had to be at least ten miles apart, and regardless of the number of colonies in a municipality, Hutterite holdings in a municipality could not exceed 10,240 acres. (63)

In 1972, the government of Manitoba's policy towards the Hutterites was that "they are people the same as anyone else and are entitled to the same rights, privileges and restrictions". (64) In accord with this policy, the government negotiated a sale of land to a Hutterite colony ignoring the agreement between the Manitoba Union of Municipalities and the Hutterites, which the government regarded as discriminatory. (65)



As of 1972, there were 48 established **Schmiedeleut** colonies in Manitoba, and four being set up. The total population was 4,660, and the colonies farmed approximately 177,000 acres of land, (of which 170,000 acres were owned, and 7,000 acres were leased). (66)

#### C. South Dakota:

All but one of the Hutterite colonies which had established in South Dakota moved to Canada between 1918 and 1920, because of persecution in the United States during the First World War. In 1935, a law was enacted in the state which was designed to "encourage Hutterites living in Canada to return to South Dakota". (67) The legislation, which enabled the colonies to incorporate, was repealed in 1955 because of local opposition to the Hutterites, but it did not prevent colonies from establishing as long as they did not incorporate. (68)

As of January 21, 1972, there were "no laws relating to the regulation of the expansion or location of Hutterite Colonies" (69) in South Dakota.

In 1968, there were 2,772 Hutterites living in 27 colonies in South Dakota, farming 145,461 acres of land. (70)

#### D. Montana:

A Hutterite colony was established at Spring Creek, Montana, in 1911, but moved to Alberta in 1918 because of persecution. During the depression, local groups in the United States encouraged some Hutterites to return, and in 1935 a colony located near Lewistown, Montana. More colonies were established in Montana following enactment of the Land Sales Prohibition Act and the Communal Property Act, which restricted colony expansion in Alberta. Between 1945 and 1951, ten daughter colonies located in Montana, with the parent colonies being in Alberta. (71) Because of pressure to restrict the growth of the colonies, the Montana House of Representatives passed a bill in 1961 to establish Communal Property Board, which could process applications for new colonies according to a size limit of 6,500 acres, and a distance limit of 40 miles. The Senate, however, rejected the bill, (72) and there are no restrictions on the growth of colonies in Montana at the present time. The Montana Farmers Union is a strong supporter of civil liberties, and in July, 1972, the Assistant to the President of the Union wrote that "if anyone tried to infringe upon the rights of the Hutterites in Montana, we would probably go to their defense". (73)

As of August, 1971, there were 22 Hutterite colonies in Montana, of which fifteen were **Lehrerleut**, and seven **Dariusleut**. The population of the colonies in 1968 was approximately 1,920. Each colony farmed an average of 10,929 acres of land. (74)

#### E. Other Areas:

A few Hutterite colonies are located in North Dakota, Washington, Nebraska, and Minnesota. As far as is known, no legislative restrictions limit the acquisition of land by Hutterite colonies which do not also apply to other groups in these states. In Minnesota, two bills were introduced in 1959 which would have imposed an acreage limit on "communal corporations", but both bills died in committee. (75)

In this century, four groups of idealistic Christians, who believed in communal living, became associated with the Hutterites. The first group was founded by a German, Eberhard Arnold, who joined with several other Christian families to practice communal living in 1920. The community, established in Germany, was modelled on the Hutterites. In 1930, Arnold came to Alberta from Germany, and was ordained as a Hutterite minister at the Standoff colony. During the Thirties the German group was persecuted by Nazi authorities, and established communes in England and Paraguay, as they were refused permission to immigrate to Canada. Arnold died in 1939, and the movement eventually broke up, due to internal dissension. The remaining members either joined a new community in England, or colonies in the United States. Arnold's group contained members from professional classes, and the group as a whole was more humanistic and less rigid in its outlook than the more orthodox Hutterite philosophy. (76)

The second group was led by Julius Kubassek, a Hungarian immigrant from British Columbia, who in 1940 lived for a year on a Hutterite colony in Alberta. He later established a Hutterite colony in Ontario, taking some Hutterite families from Alberta with him. However, there was a disagreement with Kubassek's leadership, and most of the Hutterite families eventually returned to Alberta. The Alberta colonies discontinued their affiliation with the Ontario colony. (77)

The other two groups are located in the Phillipines and Japan. Around 1970, a few people in these countries dissatisfied with conditions in modern society researched several groups in different parts of the world which had set up communes, and were most impressed with the Hutterites. They subsequently visited Alberta to gain first-hand information, and are now living communally according to some of the Hutterian beliefs in their own countries. If they continue to live according to the Hutterite faith, they will eventually be accepted as members of the Hutterian Church. These two groups are separate entities. (78)



# 5. THE HUTTERIAN WAY OF LIFE

## A. Description

The Hutterites are the most successful of any groups which have tried to live communally in North America. (79)

A Hutterite colony has two leaders: a Prediger (preacher), and a Wirt (business manager). To assist these two, there is an assistant preacher and a council of five or more elders, the members of which usually hold office for life. The preacher, the Wirt, and the assistant preacher are always on the council, as well as the field boss, and one or more trustees.

No office in a Hutterite colony is hereditary: officers are either elected or appointed. For example, the assistant preacher is chosen by three steps. First, the preacher nominates at least two persons whom he feels are worthy. Next, the assembly of all male members of the colony (usually numbering about 12 persons), votes, and those who receive fewer than five votes are eliminated. Finally, the remaining names are placed in a hat, God's guidance is invoked, and the person whose name is drawn is declared elected. In most cases, the assistant minister succeeds to the position of Minister.

The assembly of all baptised male members elects the Wirt, the council of elders, and the colony's German teacher. The assembly may depose any of those elected if they prove to be unsatisfactory in their positions. All matters of importance are submitted to the assembly for decision, and matters of extreme importance must receive unanimous approval. However, a good deal of informal discussion usually takes place, so that decisions are often by consensus.

Each colony has a number of managers for specific colony operations, who are appointed by the council. These include the cattle boss, hog boss, chicken boss, duck boss, blacksmith, carpenter, mechanic, bookkeeper, shoemaker, head cook, garden woman, and kindergarten teachers. (80) Each manager receives from the Wirt what he needs in the way of supplies, and returns to the Wirt the proceeds from his operation.

Each group, or **Leut**, has a head Minister, or Bishop, who is chosen by an assembly of all preachers. (81) The assembly of preachers which usually meets yearly, decides on paramount spiritual matters, and discusses changes or innovations which affect all the colonies. Rulings regarding non-spiritual behaviour are circulated to all colonies, and each colony votes as to whether to accept the ruling. Thus, an authoritarian spiritual rule is combined with a democratic rule in regard to behaviour. (82) For many years, there were no formal ties between the three **Leuts**. However, restrictive legislation in Alberta, along with talk of similar circumstances in Manitoba, led the Hutterites to the conclusion that they should establish a unified association, to represent the Hutterite Church whenever the groups were confronted with a common threat. Therefore, in 1951, the Hutterian Brethren Church was incorporated, the executive of which meets once a year. (83) The executive is composed of the elders from each **Leut**, and usually meets two out of three years in Alberta, and one out of three in Manitoba.

In their earlier history, Hutterite colonies were involved in industries in addition to agriculture. However, the Hutterites in North America have found that other industries are too well-developed for them to compete. (84)

A colony is communal in its principles of production, consumption, and distribution. (85) One of the principles of the Hutterite way is, "To each according to his need, in equal measure with his fellow members." (86) "Property means the right to use but not to possess." (87) There is no private property in a colony, and no system of inheritance. When someone dies, his personal possessions are redistributed in the colony. (88) Each member of the colony receives a small allowance whenever he needs to conduct business off the colony, and the only acquisitive outlets are the hope chests which the boys and girls receive when they turn 15, and assignment of responsibility for machinery. (89) Even goods used personally, such as hope chests and clothing, are regarded as the property of the Church, to be used by certain members, but not possessed by them.

Social patterns are believed to be divinely prescribed, and therefore must remain stable, but economic and technical methods are pragmatic, and vary a great deal from time to time. Innovations of modern society are viewed as being of two types: those which could benefit the welfare of the colony, and those which would simply be for the personal comfort or pleasure. Those innovations which would be good for the colony "cannot be too modern". (90)

Religion permeates almost every aspect of the Hutterian way of life. Visitors to colonies have rarely come away without having heard quotations from the Bible which describe why the Hutterites live as they do. (91) The clothing worn by the Hutterites is a product of their religion, as is the fact that married men have beards. The simple and uniform clothing signifies a unity of mind and heart in communal living.

The Hutterite beliefs in communal living and pacifism are the two major tenets which differentiate them from other Christian denominations. Hutterites believe in obeying the government, as long as the government does not demand of them anything which is contrary to the teachings of Christ. The Hutterite worship is devoid of ornamentation, because of the scriptural commandment, "Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image". (92) Singing is in unison in a church service, and music is discouraged outside of religious activities. The Hutterites are extremely static in their religious tradition, and resist changes in their beliefs. A Hutterite has described this traditionalism as follows: "Any departure from the old ways is bad; one thing soon leads to another". (93) The elders advise young people with regard to their marriage partners, and there is little romantic courtship, and no divorce. (94)

The Hutterite view of human nature is that human beings have an intrinsically imperfect nature, but that the character improves as a person is indoctrinated with a spiritual nature. No one is punished because he is bad, but because he must accept the consequences of his action. As a person grows through these lessons, his innate badness is replaced by goodness and responsibility. The road to per-

fection lies in a minimum of condemnation, and in aid from one's companions. Violence is not an acceptable form of punishment, although children may be spanked if their behaviour is a serious problem. The way to make a man change his ways, the Hutterites feel, is through his conscience, rather than through threat of force. If a person makes a serious mistake, he goes before the congregation, recalls the mistake, and promises to amend his behaviour. If a person leaves the colony, then wishes to return, he is accepted back, and witnessed for several weeks to ensure that he is sure of his repentance. The Hutterites make it a point to forgive when signs of improvement are observed.

The Hutterite philosophy of human nature contrasts with the general outlook in North America. In the larger society, the child is good to start with, and when he makes a mistake, he is disappointing. (95) In a Hutterite colony, a child is expected to make mistakes, and improvement in behaviour is encouraging. The Hutterites also believe that society in general is innately imperfect, and that living a Christian life cannot be reconciled with it. Therefore, the colonies are as much as possible self-contained units, so as to avoid corruption by the influence of society.

The Hutterite child is taught to be "obedient, submissive, and dependent upon human support and contact". (96) Socialization into the Hutterite way is rewarded by the knowledge that the individual is making an important contribution to the colony, and by a sense of achievement. (97)

The Hutterite principles of austerity and simplicity are reflected in the organization of the colony's buildings. There are no absolute rules laid down as to the layout of colony, although colonies appear to be very similar, with the exception that the newer colonies have utilized many more modern facilities and building materials than the older ones. A colony usually has four to five long, one-story apartment buildings for family living quarters, although some families live in individual dwellings if they existed before the colony was built. Each family occupies from two to five rooms, depending on the number of children in the family. A family unit will include one sitting-sleeping room, and the other rooms are bedrooms. Toilet facilities vary with the age of the colony: older colonies employ outdoor toilet facilities, while new colonies usually have indoor plumbing. Each colony has a large central dining hall and kitchen, and sometimes a separate dining room for the children. The men and women eat at separate long tables in the dining hall. Most colonies have a combined school-church building, although a few have a separate room for the school. In addition to the schoolroom, a colony will build a separate kindergarten. Recently, outside of the village buildings, a few colonies have begun to cultivate lawns and gardens. (98) The Hutterites place a high value on cleanliness and neatness in their buildings.

Each evening, a half-hour church service is held on the colony. On Sunday, there are two services — a long one in the morning, and a short one again in the evening, (99) as well as Sunday school in the afternoon.

The children begin to attend kindergarten when they near their third birthdays, and continue until they begin to attend English and German school. In order to maintain instruction of religious principles and the German language, the assembly elects a German teacher, who instructs the children from between one and three hours a day. The instruction usually occurs in the morning before the English school, or before and after the English school hours. The Hutterites accept the English school because of the need for an elementary education to prepare themselves for work on the colony, and to comply with government

regulations. In most cases, the colony supplies the school and, if necessary, the teacherage, and the local school division supplies the teacher. As local taxpayers, the Hutterites indirectly pay for the salary of the English teacher.

Most Hutterites in Alberta are bilingual. More and more, English is becoming the language of day-to-day communication, and German is the language of religion.

Childhood ends with the fifteenth birthday. On the fifteenth birthday, the Hutterite begins to eat with the adults, and performs tasks with adults of his own sex, rather than doing the work of the children. Traditionally, German and English schooling ends at the age of fifteen. From the beginning of adulthood, the Hutterite is in an apprenticeship position in the colony until he is baptised, usually between the ages of 19 and 21. (100) When a young Hutterite feels that the time has come for him to accept the vows of baptism, he must approach the council to inform them that he feels ready to be baptised. If the council feels that the young person is mature enough to take this step, he attends a meeting with the council once a week for eight weeks, so as to be instructed and questioned in preparation for baptism. Baptism occurs on a colony once every two years.

Hutterite families do not compete for status or wealth. They attempt to maintain the important links of communication between the generations. (101) In regard to work, the Hutterites believe in keeping everyone busy, but they do not believe that anyone should be overworked. Turns are taken in performing disagreeable tasks.

The Hutterites have a birth rate hardly equalled in the Western world, because they do not believe in birth control. Nevertheless, the birth rate is not as high as it might be or has been among other religious groups in North America, because Hutterite women do not usually marry until they are 19. Only 12 out of 1,000 Hutterite women between the ages of 15 and 19 give birth, compared with the North American average of 70 out of 1,000 for this age group. Because of the high birth rate and a low death rate, the Hutterite population doubles every 17 to 20 years. (102) The brethren do not believe in colonies having more than 150 to 200 persons, because of the difficulty in managing such a large commune. Therefore, when the colony population grows to between 110 and 150, the colony leaders find a location to establish a daughter colony, which would need between five and ten sections of good farmland, or more if the land is poor. It takes several years to build facilities on the new colony, and to prepare it for inhabitation. The families of the old colony are divided into two groups, and when the new colony is ready, the group which is to move to the new colony is chosen by lot.

There are no social organizations on the colony, and no organized entertainment. The major leisure activity consists of visiting and conversing. Colonies often subscribe to local newspapers, and to farming magazines, so that the colony members have a fair knowledge of events outside the colony, as well as information concerning innovations which may be helpful to their way of life. Some colonies will set up a display at a local fair. (103)

No Hutterite child or old person has ever been neglected, as the Hutterites believe in taking care of persons in need. This same concern for those in need is often extended to neighboring farmers. The Hutterites do not believe in accepting any form of welfare, and no Hutterites have ever been a burden to a government in this way.

Between 1880 and 1950, of 258 Hutterites who abandoned the colonies, over half returned. Most of those



who became permanent deserters have been successful outside the colony. (104)

Hutterites do not believe in imposing their religious views on others. In spite of this, between 1930 and 1950, thirty converts joined the colonies. (105)

A colony will not turn away a visitor or a guest, and a visitor will often be taken on a tour of the colony. "It is revealing that most bitter opposition to Hutterites has come from more distant neighbors and from people who know very little about them from firsthand contacts". (106)

Family records of the Hutterites, which can usually be traced for about 200 years, show that the Hutterites at no time permitted individuals to marry anyone more closely related than Canadian law today permits. (107)

The Hutterites have a reputation for being a law-abiding group. There are "no cases on record where Hutterites were involved in murder, arson, robbery, or other major offenses". (108) Only one case of suicide, as far as is known, has occurred among the Hutterites. (109) Rumors are sometimes heard that Hutterites often are guilty of pilfering. However, two researchers who investigated specific complaints found that they had no validity. "The evidence is undeniable that they as a group are at least no more guilty of this form of delinquency than their neighbors". (110)

The Hutterite colonies pay the income tax and property tax for which they have been assessed, and there is a possibility that it will become optional for them to pay into the Canada Pension Plan. (111) The majority of colonies will likely opt out of this program because the colonies themselves provide for the aged. Most Hutterites do not accept family allowance payments. Most colonies in Alberta are enrolled on group registration with the Alberta Health Care Insurance Commission. (112) The Provincial Director of Health Units reports that the colonies generally co-operate with the local health units, and that colonies which have in the past been skeptical about recommended health procedures are today more accepting of these practices. (113) The Hutterites are subject to the same governmental regulations (such as agricultural and licensing regulations) as any other citizens, and to the best of the Committee's knowledge, these regulations are generally complied with by the Hutterites. Most colonies are registered with the Registrar of Companies for Alberta.

As mentioned in the previous chapter, the Hutterites are showing a greater trust for governmental institutions, and some Hutterites will vote, attend ratepayers' meetings, and initiate action in the courts. Many colonies are members of the wheat pool and other rural co-operative organizations.

Seven Hutterite colonies in Alberta are characterized by a somewhat different organization from the other colonies. In five of these colonies (Felger, Monarch, Brocket, Thompson, and Standoff), the differences relate to internal organization, and relations with the Hutterian Brethren Church. The first three of these colonies, respectively, are no longer recognized by the Church, because of their attitudes towards certain Hutterian beliefs.

In some of the colonies, land is not owned communally, but held by individuals. In other instances, the dress of the colony members appears to be more conventional, and the children are sent to the nearest off-colony public school. A few colony members live or work off the colony.

It would seem that in some cases, the change in the colony organization came as a result of weakness in leadership, which led to a breakdown in standard colony procedures, discipline, beliefs, and expectations. In other colonies, the colony members still feel that they are Hutterites, and that they maintain the Hutterite faith, but the orthodox colonies do not approve of some of their procedures.

The majority of orthodox Hutterites who were questioned about the non-orthodox colonies did not seem particularly worried about their future. They mentioned that this type of situation had occurred before, and would occur again, and that, in the end, all would be well. However, the fact that some of the colonies have undergone a change in their structure is partly an indication of the stress which they experience as a result of contact with the larger society. The Committee recommends that the proposed Hutterite liaison officer collect information regarding such colonies, and report on their progress.

Two other "exceptional" colonies (Sunshine and Cameron) have no difficulties in their relations with the Hutterian Church, but are not registered with the Communal Property Board. The colonies were set up so that the land on which they are situated is owned by a corporation, and the Hutterites farm the land in accordance with an agreement with the corporation. In this way, the colonies have no ownership interest in the land, and therefore feel that they are outside the terms of the Communal Property Act. The Committee cannot comment on the legality of this procedure, however, as it has not been tested in the courts.

In general, the Hutterites believe in simple and industrious living, obedience to the government, and their way of life is centered around religion. Their life-style is extremely traditional, but they will accept innovations which will benefit the welfare of the colony.

## **B. Relations with Local Communities**

The relations between colonies and local communities are sometimes not ideal. Local residents sometimes develop stereotyped images of the Hutterites, which include a few positive attributes, although a good many seem to be negative. That these stereotyped images develop follows naturally from the fact that the Hutterites do not take part in many community activities, as well as from the fact that they live and dress differently from the average local resident. Many of the characteristics often ascribed to the Hutterites, however, are not accurate, and some are only partly correct. Some of these attributes are listed below and discussed.

1. "Hutterite colonies are not an economic asset to the province, or to local communities". Chapter Six of this report should provide enough evidence to show that this statement is essentially incorrect.
2. "Hutterite colonies are causing the demise of rural communities". Chapter Seven shows that this argument is invalid.
3. "Hutterite colonies are crowding out other farmers". For every buyer of land, there is a seller. Even under the Communal Property Act, which meant that the Hutterites did not have the same right to property as other Albertans, the Hutterites were able to find land to buy. The major reason for this is that many rural young people do not find rural life as appealing as urban life, and that small farmers are finding it more and more difficult to be successful. Arguments regarding inflated or deflated land prices



in proximity to Hutterite colonies apply equally to land in proximity to all large farms, of which the numbers in Alberta are well in excess of the number of Hutterite colonies.

4. "Hutterites do not pay taxes". Chapter Six shows this complaint to be false.
5. "Hutterites do not comply with the law".

The Hutterites are subject to federal, provincial and municipal laws, as are all other Albertans. In regard to the selling of produce or the peddling of goods, they are subject to provincial health regulations, and local licensing regulations. To the best of the Committee's knowledge, these laws are enforced, and the Hutterites abide by them. Hutterites do pay into the Alberta Health Care Insurance Plan at the same rate as all other Albertans, and co-operate with the Provincial Health Units. They are subject to the same marketing regulations as other farmers. Moreover, the Hutterite religion incorporates the principle of abiding by the law, and Hutterites are seldom seen as defendants in court. (114) However, like other groups, Hutterites are not perfect. It is likely that specific instances when Hutterites have broken the law have sometimes been generalized.

6. "Hutterites are not good citizens".

The major reason for this complaint would seem to be the Hutterian belief in pacifism. However, it is not generally accepted in this country that a good citizen will always fight when his country goes to war. There are a good many "conscientious objectors" in Canada, from a large number of religious groups other than the Hutterian Church. Moreover, the Hutterites are willing to comply with alternative service if conscripted.

Another complaint is that the Hutterites will not run for elected office. However, they do accept responsibility for elected office within their own colonies, thus saving another elected official responsibilities which he would otherwise inherit. It is possible, however, that the Hutterites may learn to trust the institutions of the majority culture more as time goes by, if these institutions appear to be worthy of their trust. The fact that some Hutterites now vote in provincial and municipal elections is evidence of this growing acceptance.

7. "Hutterite schools are a burden to local taxpayers, and Hutterite children receive an inferior education". Hutterite colonies pay the same education tax as other citizens or corporations in the Province, and grants from the School Foundation program are paid to local school districts for Hutterite children on the same basis as any other child.

Some Hutterite schools are very small (10 - 15 pupils) and are uneconomic, but in instances where the cost of maintaining such a school by the division is a financial burden, the Hutterite colony can be declared a hamlet under Section 122 of the School Act. An additional levy can then be imposed on the colony to pay for any extra costs associated with operating such a school. The financial burden is therefore on the colony and not on the school division or county.

There is resentment from the fact that Hutterite schools are operated on the colony, while other schools are centralized and the children bussed to another community. However, it is within the Division's authority to maintain the operation of smaller non-economic schools if it wishes. If the parents of such children wished to maintain such an uneconomic school close to their home and pay the additional cost to support it as the Hutterites do, Section 92 of the School Act, with the Minister's approval, could be used to establish an agreement between the Board and that particu-

lar community to retain small uneconomic schools. The colonies are in essence operating segregated public schools. While Hutterites claim their schools to be public, in practice they do not encourage School Boards to send non-Hutterite children to the Hutterite School. From this standpoint it is questionable whether full public funds should be accorded to them. Reports of the poor quality of the Hutterite education in Hutterite schools were often brought to the Committee's attention. The Committee felt that it would be outside of its terms of reference if it conducted a full-scale study of the Hutterite education facilities. However, the Committee recommends that such a study be carried out.

8. "When a Hutterite defects from the colony, he receives no share of the colony's assets". This statement is true, but is somewhat misleading. When a Hutterite is baptised, at between the ages of 19 and 21, he agrees to live communally, and to own nothing as private property. At that time, he realizes that, if he was ever to give up the Hutterian faith, he would not be able to claim any part of the colony's assets. The Hutterite has voluntarily entered into this agreement, and, as previously mentioned, the Supreme Court of Canada has upheld the validity of this procedure. In reality, there is no such thing as one person's "share" of a colony's assets. If a Hutterite does leave a colony, and is not able to find employment immediately, he is eligible, as is any other citizen, to receive social assistance from the municipality in which the colony is located, for ninety days.
9. "Hutterites do not support the social and community life of rural Alberta communities". This statement is only partly true. The Hutterites do not take part in the usual leisure activities of rural communities, thus decreasing the population base on which such activities can rely. However, there is not sufficient evidence to indicate that the Hutterites are detrimental to the structure of community life to the point of being problematic, and it is not the responsibility of government, in any case, to force any group of persons to take part in leisure activities. It is not true, however, that Hutterites will not participate in community affairs. They will join in community movements for electrification programs, telephone service programs, and rural gasification programs. In some communities, the Hutterites have donated equipment to grade rural and town roads. They have donated labor to build a community arena, (115) and have donated money to local charitable organizations.
10. "The Hutterites farm much more land than they are permitted to under the Communal Property Act, and if the Act were repealed, they would soon own all the good farmland in Alberta". In order to investigate this complaint, all M.D.'s, Counties, I.D.'s, Special Areas and all **Hutterite Colonies** were contacted to determine how much land was being farmed by colonies outside the Communal Property Act. It was found that:

1. 34 colonies hold deeded land not approved by the Communal Property Control Board, for a total of 29,231 acres.
2. 11 colonies hold lease land not approved by the Communal Property Control Board, for a total of 10,959 acres.
3. 45 colonies are renting or farming lands under hire agreement not contemplated by the Act, for a total of 84,539 acres.
4. 20 colonies are actually farming less land than the

amount they would be allowed under present approval granted by the Communal Property Control Board.

5. 42 colonies are farming less land than their maximum permissible limit under the Communal Property Act.
6. In 1971, three colonies actually relinquished some of their lands.

The total Hutterite land holdings in the Province at the present time approximates:

- 596,830 acres deeded or leased under the terms of the Communal Property Act.
- 29,231 acres deeded outside the terms of the Communal Property Act.
- 95,498 acres leased, rented or farmed under hire agreement and not approved under the Act.
- 721,559 acres total represents about 1% of the 70 million acres of arable land in the Province.

A number of Hutterites suggested that the land limitations were too restrictive to the point of not allowing the colonies to maintain an economic operation. The Committee therefore asked **each** colony to indicate the additional acreage it required in order to be an economic unit, or what land it would like to have held had there been no restrictions. It was found that:

1. 1 colony said it wanted no more land.
2. 46 colonies did not indicate yes or no.
3. 35 colonies said they wanted more land, for a total of about 91,000 acres (142 sections)

An analysis of colony populations showed that:

1. Hutterite population doubles about every 17 - 20 years.
2. Present total colony population is 6,732 people, representing less than 1/2 of 1% of the population of Alberta, which is about 1,655,000.
3. Colonies tend to divide and establish daughter colonies when the colony population reaches 110 - 150. On this basis within the next 3 - 4 years, it could be expected that approximately 13 new colonies would be established, since that number presently have populations of 110 or more. Assuming that all of these new colonies established themselves in Alberta, at an average of 13 sections of land per colony, this could mean that an additional 108,160 acres (169 sections) might be owned by the Hutterites.

If the Communal Property Act were repealed, and no restrictions were placed on the expansion of the Hutterite colonies, the Hutterites might possibly be expected to be farming the following amount of land within the next 3 - 4 years:

1. Acres presently owned, leased or rented ..... 721,559
2. **Plus:** 91,000 additional acres which 35 colonies said they want.

**Plus:** 119,600 acres estimated for 46 colonies which did not reply.

**Equals:** 210,600 acres

**Less:** 124,729 acres which are presently farmed and could be legitimized

**Equals:** 85,871\* acres ..... 85,871

3. **Plus:** 13 new colonies at 13 sections each ..... 108,160
- TOTAL** ..... 915,590

acres or 1 1/2% of the arable land in the Province  
*\*The figure of 91,000 acres was given to us by the colonies indicating what they would like to own in addition to their present legitimate holdings. We are assuming that if the land presently being farmed outside the act were allowed to be legitimized, the colonies' requests for additional land would drop by that amount.*

One and a half percent is still far from being problematic. The economic circumstances that grip the farming community today are having their telling signs on the Hutterites. The capital that must be amassed to start new colonies is no longer generating itself every 17 - 20 years. About 30 - 40% of the colonies are having to borrow extensive sums of money and are paying interest per year varying from \$4,000 to \$60,000. Agricultural economists have indicated that the economic situation in North America today will itself limit the growth and expansion of colonies. They suggest there is not even a remote chance that the Hutterites would eventually occupy all the good farm lands in Alberta as some parties believe, or even become problematic as far as land holdings are concerned.

\* \* \* \* \*

Relations between the Hutterites and local communities appear to have improved in areas where the colonies have been established for some time. However, at the present time, there are few people living in Hutterite colonies or local communities who serve as a channel of communication between the two groups. Thus the development of mutual trust is proceeding dangerously slow, and false rumors are still very prevalent. This is one very important reason why the Committee recommends the establishment of a Hutterite liaison office.

### C. Research findings regarding the Hutterian Brethren

The Hutterian Brethren represent one of the most successful attempts of any group which has tried to set up a "Utopian" type of society in the midst of a much larger society with a different value system. For example, 498 groups, in addition to the Hutteries, are recorded as having attempted to establish such communities in North America. (116) With the exception of recently established groups, the Hutterite communes are the only ones which have survived, and expanded to such an extent.

Because of this phenomenon, the Hutterites have been the object of several scientific investigations. These have presented evidence in support of theories which attempt to explain the success of the Hutterite organization, and which suggest some of its weaknesses.

Within a Hutterite colony, an individual's expectations are very clearly defined by the doctrines of the colony, and reinforced by social patterns (117), thus reducing internal value conflict. (118) It is to be expected, however, that one of the major points of stress in the Hutterite society is the conflict between the values of the Hutterite society and the values of the outside society. Hutterite society will accept any innovation from the "outside" which could benefit the welfare of the colony rather than just the personal well-being of an individual. (119) Thus, the Hutterites can maintain the loyalty of their youth, who demand certain innovations, and at the same time preserve their way of life in other respects. J. W. Eaton has called this process "controlled acculturation", (120) and views this procedure as a method of preventing complete assimilation.

It has often been asked whether the Hutterite communal way of life is in any way detrimental to the development of the full human potential. This is a question which is impossible to answer in absolute terms, because there is no group which we can say has developed its human potentials to the full, with which we can compare the Hutterite society or any other society. It is quite possible, however, that there are certain traditions in any society, including our own, which limit the growth of some part of the human potential to some extent. With regard



to the Hutterites, we can only compare their society with our own and other societies, and be enlightened by this observation.

The Hutterite society is noted for its general harmony, peaceful atmosphere, and simplicity. How does this atmosphere affect the emotional balance of the Hutterites? A study conducted in the early 1950's by Eaton and Weil reveals that, of the 8,452 Hutterites living in 1951, 53 were or had been at one time psychotic. Of these, 39 were or had suffered from manic-depressiveness, 9 from schizophrenia, and 5 from acute and chronic brain disorders. (121) That is to say, about 0.5% of the Hutterites were suffering or had suffered from manic-depression, which means that in this area, Hutterites are no worse off than Western society in general. (122) However, whereas in the U.S. society, the majority of persons being treated in hospitals for mental illness are schizophrenic, (123) the Hutterites exhibit a very low rate of this particular disorder.

Kaplan and Plaut applied two psychological tests, a Thematic Apperception Test, and Sentence Completion Test, to about 100 Hutterites, approximately half of whom were selected randomly. They discovered that, among the Hutterites, mental health problems were neither "minimal nor completely eliminated", (124) but that it was their opinion that "Hutterites come off rather well in comparison with other people we have known". (125) Among their findings was the conclusion that, although aggression was disapproved, it had not completely disappeared. Rather, aggressive feelings, when experienced, were often rejected and replaced by more tender emotions. (126) It seemed that the inhibition of aggression might have overflowed into other areas, resulting in an inhibition of creativity and spontaneity. This repression of aggression, however, had not led to much psychopathology or anxiety. (127) It was found that more women than men suffered from a feeling of inadequacy and deprivation in interpersonal relations, although symptom formation did not often follow. Among those who completed the tests, fantasies of deviant behaviour were frequent, although many were relatively mild. There seemed to be a concern for acquisition among the thoughts of deviant behaviour. (128)

Does communal living prevent the Hutterites from any natural inclinations which they may have to be competitive? Apparently not. The Hutterites tested did not seem to be naturally competitive, nor were they masking competitive urges. Their motivation for their work was inspired by urges other than competitive ones. (129)

John Bennett points out that excessively close relationships in living tend to breed a sense of alienation and a fear of being accepted, whether the close relationships involve the family or a Hutterite colony. He states that "... a certain emotional price must be paid for being a Hutterite, and that a few weak spots exist in this remarkable system of managed democracy". (130)

Karl Peter notes that one of the reasons why colonies usually manage to avoid internal dissention is that when a daughter colony is established, there are more positions of status to be filled than there are persons to fill them. Thus, the Hutterite has the opportunity to receive satisfaction from doing an important job, and at the same time to occupy a position of some degree of status on the colony. As the colony grows older, however, more young people become available for a decreasing number of positions. Some eventually experience dissatisfaction with their jobs, and feel deprived of status. Just before the colony becomes unmanageable, the colony divides, a daughter colony is formed, and the process begins again. Peter points out,

however, that problems may arise in the future, because indications are that the Hutterite birthrate will exceed the ability of colonies to accumulate enough capital to expand. In order to start a new colony after a period of 17.3 years, when the population doubles, a colony, according to Peter in 1967, would need to make a net profit of about \$59,000 per year. Most colonies, however, were earning, according to Peter, only about \$20,000 to \$30,000 per year. (131) Thus, the Hutterites may be faced with making adaptations. One function of the liaison office, which the Committee recommends, would be to report to the government should problems arise from such adaptations.

The Hutterite Church is an extremely strong reference group for the individual Hutterites. A reference group is defined as a group in which a person seeks to attain or maintain membership. (132) The reference group ties are likely the major reason why the great majority of Hutterites do not wish to leave the colonies and live like others from the "outside". Two studies have been concerned with Hutterites who did defect.

In a study by Dr. M. M. Mackie, completed in 1965 in conjunction with a study by John Hostetler, about half of the living defectors from Hutterite colonies were contacted, which represented a sample of 37 persons. The most frequent reasons given for defection were a desire for self-direction, a desire for the advantages of the outside society, a personality conflict with colony leaders, and a dislike for the colony job. Most defectors left a colony which was experiencing organization difficulties. Contacts with the culture outside the colony, through the English teacher, friends outside the colony or visits outside the colony, had assisted in preparing the defector for his life outside the colony, and most had fewer problems in adjusting than would be expected. The well-adjusted defectors had close primary associates outside the colony, and the minority who were not well-adjusted missed their companions on the colony, and were lonely. Two-thirds of the defectors continued to live in rural areas. Mackie concludes that the supposed advantages offered by the host society have failed to outweigh the rewards of communalism, unless those rewards have been destroyed by poor organization in some colonies. (133)

E. D. Boldt made several observations on Hutterite defection on the basis of his research, which compared sixty Hutterite children with sixty non-Hutterite children from the same area, who were all administered a test designed to measure conformity. The Hutterite children were found to be "significantly less conformist than their non-Hutterite peers." (134) The Hutterite children showed a greater willingness to offer deviant reactions to Hutterite values than were the non-Hutterite children to the values of their society. It did not seem, therefore, that defection would be the result of either the threat of punishment, or of rebellion against conformity. (135)

Three studies have been conducted which concern the attitudes of the neighboring population towards the Hutterites. In a sample of 590 respondents drawn from voluntary and employee's organizations in Edmonton, Dr. M. M. Mackie found that those sampled had a fairly accurate knowledge of the Hutterites, with regard to the following categories: "religious, rural, likely to have large families, cliquish, believe university education unimportant, self-sufficient, hardworking, thrifty with money, seldom involved in physical fights, seldom in trouble with the law, sober, stable marriages, sexually moral, not neglectful of their children's needs, disliked by other groups, and old-fashioned". (136) Writing in his master's thesis, D. T. Priestly was more concerned with the nature of prejudicial attitudes towards the Hutterites. Using a sample in South Dakota,



from which he derived limited data, Priestly found that there was no significant association between frequency or intimacy of contact, or knowledge of attributes, and attitude towards the Hutterites. There was, however, a significant association between a negative attitude towards the Hutterites, and inaccurate knowledge of the Hutterites, indicating that prejudicial feelings were supported by inaccurate knowledge. There was a significant association between ownership status and attitude towards the Hutterites, in that those who were worse off in owning farmland tended to have more negative attitudes towards the Hutterites. Priestly noted that a frustrated person will seek a focal point on which to vent his frustration, thus displacing that frustration from the object which really causes it. On the basis of previous research, it would seem likely that there is a significant association between a person's attitude towards the Hutterites, and the attitudes towards Hutterites of the opinion leaders in a person's reference group. (137) If this is true, then the attitudes of persons towards Hutterites are likely to be significantly affected by the perceived attitudes of friends, local citizens who are viewed with esteem, and politicians and other leaders whom the person views as being the leaders of groups in which he values his membership.

In the study of respondents from voluntary and employee's organizations Dr. Mackie measured the perceived "social distance" between the respondents and several minority groups, including Hutterites, and such groups as Canadians, Americans, Swedes, Germans, Ukrainians, Negroes, Jews, Chinese, Indians, and Metis. (138) The Hut-

terites were found to be the most "socially distant". These results compared favorably to those in a study by Dr. G. K. Hirabayashi conducted in 1961 in Edmonton. (139) In that study, Hutterites seemed to be the most socially distant from the respondents (university students) of any of the minority groups, and the degree of social distance was close to that found in Mackie's study. An important finding by Mackie, however, was that social distance was not positively related to a greater tendency for the respondents to form stereotyped images of the minority groups. In relation to the Hutterites, this would indicate that, although there seems to be a rather significant and consistent social distance between Hutterites and other Albertans, this does not mean that this social distance will affect the impressions which those in the larger society will form of the Hutterites. (140) Rather, "The social distance expressed toward the Hutterites undoubtedly reflects respondents' compliance with that group's desire to remain apart from the rest of society". (141)

The fact that the Hutterites, who can only maintain their way of life by living in a different manner from the society around them; exist in a society such as our own, provides a living experiment, from which observers can learn a great deal both about the effects of this situation on Hutterite society and on the larger host society. One thing which we have learned from the Hutterites is that "the preservation of the integrity of a traditional culture is possible, given good management, an enormously strong social system, and a clear sense of cultural identity". (142)





## 6. HUTTERITES AND THE ALBERTA ECONOMY <sup>(143)</sup>

In order to evaluate the economics of the Hutterite farming operations, one must first look at all colonies together as a group, and then the individual colonies or a representative colony.

Of the 82 Hutterite colonies in Alberta as of December 31, 1971, income and expense statements on a cash basis were acquired for 73 of these colonies. <sup>(144)</sup> Unfortunately, no inventories were recorded, so the study was limited to evaluating only the cash receipts and not the actual farm production in 1971. In addition to this, balance sheets were available for eight colonies. It was with this data that the study was conducted.

As displayed in Table 1, the 73 colonies received a combined income of \$23,837,712. Of this income all except \$833,174 was attained from the sale of farm produce, the net value of sales being \$23,004,538. This cash income was 3% of the total 1971 cash receipts from the sale of farm products received by Alberta farmers. Proportionately, 26.1% of this cash income was derived from grains and 67.6% from livestock and livestock products. This is in comparison to a provincial farm income derivation of 41.0% from crops and 57.3% from livestock and livestock products.

These colonies incurred expenses of \$17,163,997 in their 1971 farm operations. This expense was composed of \$1.4 million in machinery repairs and parts, \$752,154 on fuel, \$1,018,713 on fertilizer, \$2,707,206 on feed, \$5,507,054 on livestock, \$1,633,786 on overhead expenses and \$436,066 on miscellaneous expenses. Of these purchases, feed (\$2.7 million) and livestock (\$5.5 million) were purchases of products produced by other Alberta farmers.

TABLE 1

### INCOME AND RECEIPTS — 73 ALBERTA HUTTERITE COLONIES

| Receipts                  | Total All Colonies  | Average /Colony  |
|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| Grain Sales & Wheat       |                     |                  |
| Board Payments            | \$ 6,013,271        | \$ 82,374        |
| Livestock Sales           | 12,363,603          | 169,364          |
| Livestock Products        |                     |                  |
| — Eggs & Poultry          |                     |                  |
| — Milk & Cream            | 3,759,413           | 51,499           |
| Interest & Dividends      | 868,251             | 11,894           |
| Other Farm Receipts       | 833,174             | 11,413           |
| <b>Total Receipts</b>     | <b>\$23,837,712</b> | <b>\$326,544</b> |
| <b>Expenses</b>           |                     |                  |
| Equipment Expenses        |                     |                  |
| Machinery Repairs & Parts | \$ 1,402,586        | \$ 19,214        |
| — Fuel                    | 752,154             | 10,304           |
| Building Repairs          | 506,066             | 6,932            |
| Crop Expenses             |                     |                  |
| — Seed                    |                     |                  |
| — Fertilizer & Sprays     |                     |                  |
| — Seed Cleaning           | 1,018,713           | 13,955           |
| Livestock Expenses — Feed | 2,707,206           | 37,085           |
| — Livestock               | 5,507,054           | 75,439           |

### Overhead Expenses

|                            |                     |                  |
|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| — Utilities                |                     |                  |
| — Taxes                    |                     |                  |
| — Marketing Board Payments | 1,633,786           | 22,381           |
| Travelling                 | 110,925             | 1,520            |
| Tools & Hardware           |                     |                  |
| Cash Rent                  |                     |                  |
| Miscellaneous              | 325,141             | 4,454            |
| Depreciation CCA           | 3,200,366           | 43,841           |
| <b>Total Expenses</b>      | <b>\$17,163,997</b> | <b>\$235,125</b> |
| <b>NET PROFIT</b>          | <b>\$ 6,673,735</b> | <b>\$ 91,419</b> |

The tendency of Hutterite colonies to purchase at major centers rather than in their communities has been suggested. Unfortunately, due to the time limitation, it was not possible to survey all the colonies on this point. It was, however, possible to determine if it would be to the colonies' advantage to purchase at a major center rather than from the local dealer. This information was acquired by contacting regional offices of firms who have local dealers situated in towns throughout the province and inquiring as to their pricing policies. The companies surveyed were: two major farm machinery companies, five major fertilizer companies, three seed companies and three feed companies. Both farm machinery companies stated there would be no advantage for a purchaser to go to a dealer in a larger center. Their companies will, if necessary, assist a local dealer in making a sale, especially if the profit margin on the sale is small. However, it was mentioned by one firm that a small dealer might not be able to handle the machinery traded on the new equipment, if his volume of sales is small and the transaction very large. It was also pointed out that Hutterite colonies in general do not run into this situation as their trade-ins are normally well used and old so the value of the trade-in is not too high. "It's large farmers trading combines in every second year who run into this problem". A further comment was that Hutterite dealers are using the commercial facilities more and more in the repairing of equipment. The tractors and combines in use today are such complicated and intricate machines that it takes a specialist to repair them.

The fertilizer companies told much the same story; they support their local dealers. The fertilizer prices are the same whether purchases are made from the local dealers or the main warehouse. None of the companies interviewed would sell fertilizer directly from their plants. It is left up to the local dealer to be competitive and acquire the sale. Two of the firms interviewed would send staff from head office to assist the dealer in pricing a large sale; the dealer price would then be altered if necessary. One firm commented that it allows no special rates aside from the dealer price list. Although one firm pays transportation to the local dealer, this expense is paid directly by the purchaser with the other two firms. In this case, one could use his own truck to haul the fertilizer from the main warehouse and reduce the transportation cost on the fertilizer by at least the amount of a driver's salary.

Three seed companies were contacted concerning their merchandising policies. In all cases there was no advantage

in purchasing at the main warehouse as the companies pay freight to their local delivery points.

Feed companies were the exception to the previously outlined dealer support policies. There is a definite price advantage in purchasing at the main feed mills in Edmonton or Calgary. These mills do underprice their own local mills. This pricing policy is necessary because many firms active in the feed business do not have mills in the country and are able to offer very low prices at their few large mills. In order for a company to remain competitive it must also offer similar discounts at its main mills even if it means undercutting a local dealer.

In all products except feed it is then up to the local dealer to be competitive and in most cases the companies will assist him if necessary. The head offices are not undercutting their local dealers, so there is little, if any, advantage to not purchasing farm inputs from the local dealers.

If the Hutterite colonies had purchased locally their expenditures on machinery repairs, fuel, seed and fertilizer would have added \$3,173,453 to their local communities in 1971. This does not include the purchase of capital items such as tractors and combines which as explained above should also be local purchases.

Additional information was provided by a review of all the cancelled cheques for 1971 for two colonies. The amount of money spent on purchases in (a) the local district (b) nearest small city (c) Calgary, Lethbridge, and Edmonton, and (d) other areas, was calculated.

It was found for a Southern Alberta colony that \$120,000 (nearly half of total expenditure) was spent in the immediate trading centre, \$120,000 in Lethbridge, \$8,000 in Calgary, \$8,000 in Edmonton and \$17,000 in other centres. A second colony showed similar results with about 1/3 of the \$320,000 spent in the immediate trading centres.

We conclude, therefore, that these statements regarding non-local purchases are unfounded. (145) Purchases made in large centres and cities by and large are done in instances where large equipment is bought and local dealers cannot service it, or where trade-ins are too expensive for small dealers to handle. Like most farmers and city folk, the Hutterites attempt to get the "best deal" — a trait not uncommon to the general populous.

In addition to these expenditures, the colonies paid \$892,575 in taxes to their local counties or municipalities, and \$192,752 in income tax. This income tax figure includes only the income taxes paid in 1971 by the 29 **Lehrerleut** colonies. The **Dariusleut** colonies have appealed their income tax payments, on the grounds that they are not being treated equally with other religious organizations, and the colonies have not been assessed income tax pending the outcome of the appeal. The average income tax paid by the Hutterites on a per member (cf. footnote (47)) basis was \$300 (1971). This compares with the Alberta farm average of \$251 (1970).

## AN OVERVIEW OF THE HUTTERITE FARMING OPERATION

Management of a farm entails decisions on the following: what to produce, method of production, how much to produce, and where to produce.

Three principles derived from the Hutterites' religious beliefs notably affect these decisions and the operation of the colony. These three principles are "self-sufficiency", "efficiency" and "simplicity in living".

The first of the three principles, self-sufficiency, dictates diversity in the farming enterprises. The degree of diversification is readily apparent when one considers that only 3 out of 73 colonies did not sell all of the following: eggs, poultry, milk, beef, pork, geese, ducks and grain. The result of such diversification is security, specialization and an opportunity for full employment of the colony members.

The second principle, efficiency, has enabled the colonies to remain competitive in today's agriculture industry. This principle also has an effect on the use of the colonies' labor. It is generally accepted that the Hutterites have unpaid labor available. In spite of this principle, efficiency demands that labor be used as a limited and expensive input similar to the use non-Hutterian farmers would make of it. If the labor is unpaid it certainly is considered limited and is utilized in an efficient manner. Throughout a colony one is continuously confronted with labor saving devices, not what one would expect if unpaid labor was available.

The principle of "simplicity in living" has allowed the colonies to realize their goals of self sufficiency and apparently invest their income in land and other capital items rather than on color TV sets, cars and other amenities.

### What to Produce

The first goal of the colony is to produce food for the colony. This food is derived from the livestock and crop enterprises on the farm. The main crops produced by the colonies are: wheat, oats and barley with rape seed and flax being of minor importance. The self-sufficiency principle could limit the size of the livestock enterprises to the quantity of feed produced on the colonies' land. Some colonies do, in fact, restrict their livestock enterprises to the level of their feed production, but many others expand beyond this point and rely on purchases of feed to supply the necessary quantity.

The main feature in this decision is that the colonies, by their philosophy, are inclined to be extremely diverse, even if this is not the most profitable type of farm operation. The diversification also enables an individual an opportunity to realize a degree of accomplishment or satisfaction in becoming a "boss" of an operation.

### Method of Production

It can be stated that the Hutterite does tend to produce efficiently. The use of fertilizers, weed sprays, vitamin, mineral and protein supplements is common on most colonies. There is, however, a certain lack of vital information on some colonies. This lack of knowledge is probably a result of the restricted contact the colony members have with the "outside". Their source of information is primarily through salesmen, although they do read a limited number of farm magazines and will inquire of the Department of Agriculture specialists for information on various topics ranging from nutrition to engineering.

A consensus of some Department of Agriculture field staff would place the Hutterites in the category of "early



adopters", with certain colonies showing a tendency towards innovation. Many colonies suggest that their neighbours have changed their cultivation practices to conform with those of the colony and realize beneficial results from the change.

#### How Much to Produce and Where

The diversification and self-sufficiency principles have a direct limiting effect on the size of any one operation. One would not expect to see a colony with a cow-calf operation so large that it would consume the entire crop production. Instead, the cow-calf enterprise is usually limited in size and shares the crop production with the three or four other enterprises. (This feature could well restrict both the success and the location of Hutterite colonies. All Alberta is not suited to diversification.) The colonies have, in general, purchased whatever quota is necessary in order that they may increase a controlled commodities production to the level they desire.

#### ANALYSIS OF THE COLONY FARM OPERATION

Table 2 shows a per acre comparison of Alberta's Hutterite Colonies to the farms registered in Alberta Farm Business Analysis, (FBA) program. In general, farms on the provincial program are in the upper 1/3 income group of all the farms in the province. (See Figure 1).

Comparing these two groups of farms, there is very little difference between the economics of the Hutterite farms and the FBA farms. The colonies had a per acre income of \$30.87 while the FBA farms displayed an average of \$31.21 per acre. (The provincial average income for all farmers was \$17 per acre.)

The expenses were also very similar; the colonies' expenditures being \$21.52 while the FBA farms showed total expenses of \$24.79 per acre. It is noteworthy that the FBA farms had a hired labor expense of \$2.14 per acre while the colony farms had no such expense. The profits of the two groups were \$9.35 per acre for the Hutterite farms and \$7.42 per acre for the FBA farms.

#### ASSETS AND CAPITAL EQUITY OF THE HUTTERITE FARMS

The only evaluation on the capital position of the Hutterite colonies possible from the data received was of eight colonies located in Southern Alberta. Five of the eight colonies were founded prior to 1944, two were founded in 1953 and one was founded in 1970. This statement of assets and capital equity is presented in Table 3.

Table 2

#### 1971 PER ACRE INCOME & EXPENSE STATEMENT

| Receipts                | Colony<br>Avg./Acre | F.B.A.<br>Avg./Acre |
|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Grain sales and Wheat   |                     |                     |
| Board Payments          | \$ 8.36             | \$ 4.62             |
| Livestock sales         | 14.89               | 14.94               |
| Livestock product sales | 4.95                | 11.92               |
| Interest and Dividend   | 1.09                | 0.00                |
| Other Farm receipts     | 1.58                | 0.73                |
| Total Receipts          | \$30.87             | \$32.21             |

#### Expenses

|                              |         |         |
|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Equipment expenses           | \$ 2.97 | \$ 2.67 |
| Building repairs             | 0.52    | 0.56    |
| Crop Expenses                | 1.73    | 1.72    |
| Livestock expenses           | 8.06    | 11.64   |
| Overhead expenses            | 1.67    | 1.65    |
| Labor                        | 0.00    | 2.14    |
| Tools & Hardware             | 0.35    | 0.02    |
| Cash rent                    | 0.38    | 0.52    |
| Misc. Expenses               | 1.12    | 0.25    |
| Depreciation                 |         |         |
| (Capital Cost Allow.)        | 4.72    | 3.62    |
| Total Expenses               | \$21.52 | \$24.79 |
| Profit (Receipts — Expenses) | \$ 9.35 | \$ 7.42 |

TABLE 3

#### STATEMENT OF 1971 ASSETS AND CAPITAL EQUITY ON A CASH BASIS

#### ASSETS

| Current Assets          | Average of Eight<br>Colonies |
|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| Cash                    | \$ 61,238                    |
| Investments             | 133,516                      |
| Loans Receivable        | 64,671                       |
| TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS    | \$ 259,425                   |
| *Fixed                  |                              |
| Land                    |                              |
| Improvement & Equipment | \$ 849,537                   |
| TOTAL ASSETS            | \$1,108,962                  |

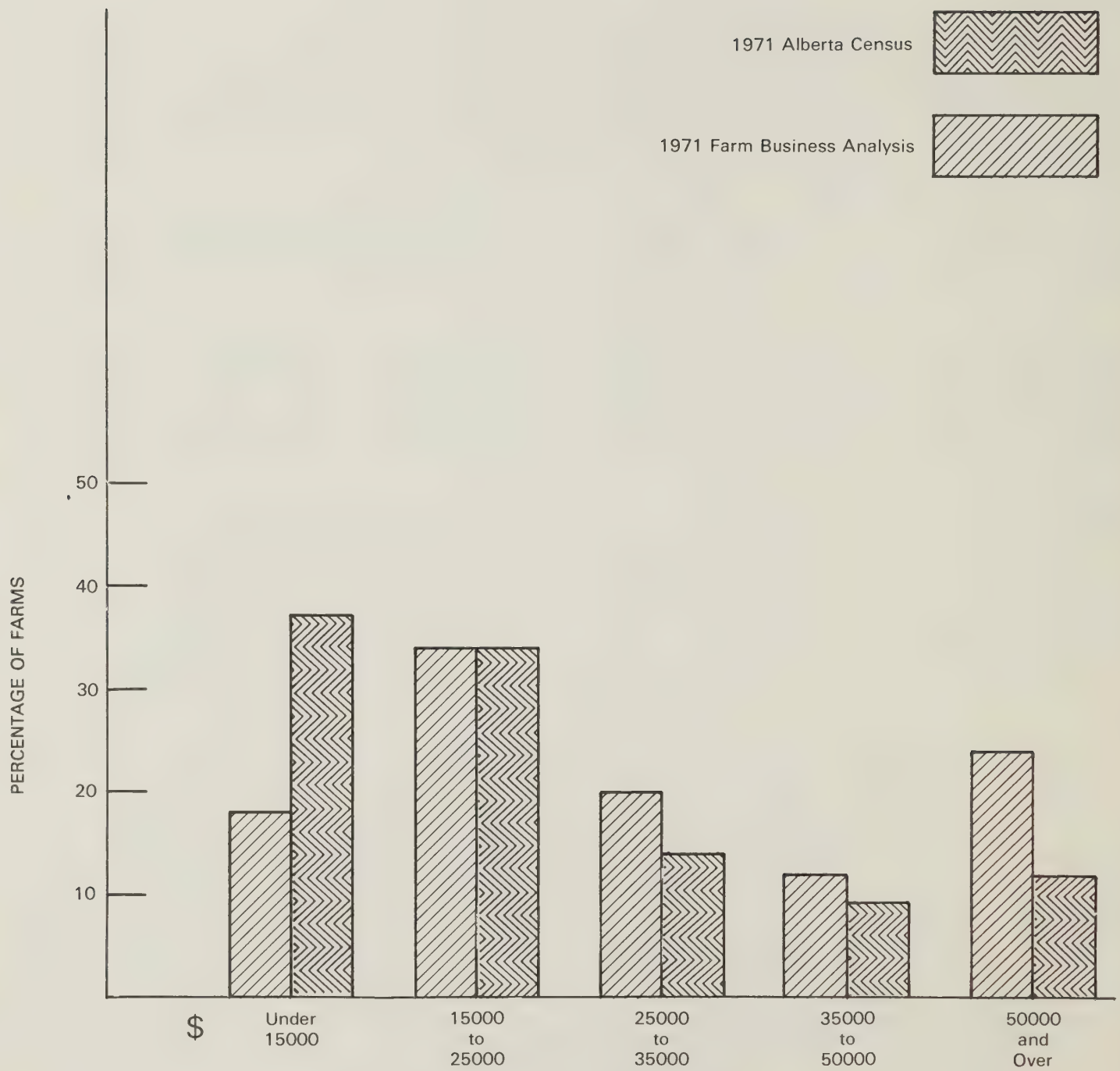
#### LIABILITIES

|                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| Current           |             |
| Bank Indebtedness | \$ 159,528  |
| Loans Payable     | 26,775      |
| TOTAL             | \$ 186,303  |
| Mortgage Payable  | 55,452      |
| CAPITAL           | \$ 867,207  |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | \$1,108,962 |

\*Book Value

## TOTAL FARM RECEIPTS

Figure 1





## Conclusion

1. The Hutterite farmers in Alberta do provide a sizeable amount of revenue to other farmers, agriculture business and to their local, provincial and federal governments.
2. If the Hutterites are not making their farm purchases locally, it is possibly a reflection on the management of some local businesses rather than it is of the colonies' non-supportive attitude.
3. The majority of Hutterite colonies, if not restricted, and other things being equal, would likely concentrate on the better available mixed farming land in Alberta. It is only on highly productive land that they will have the opportunity to diversify to the degree they wish. Some of the colonies have moved into poorer areas, although these colonies are likely finding it much more difficult to diversify successfully.
4. The Hutterites, by and large, are "good farmers". Some colonies have excellent farms, while others are average.
5. The Hutterite colonies, in view of the fact that they receive roughly the same income as other FBA farmers, and incur about the same expenditures, are able to expand because of their simple living and because of good farming practices.

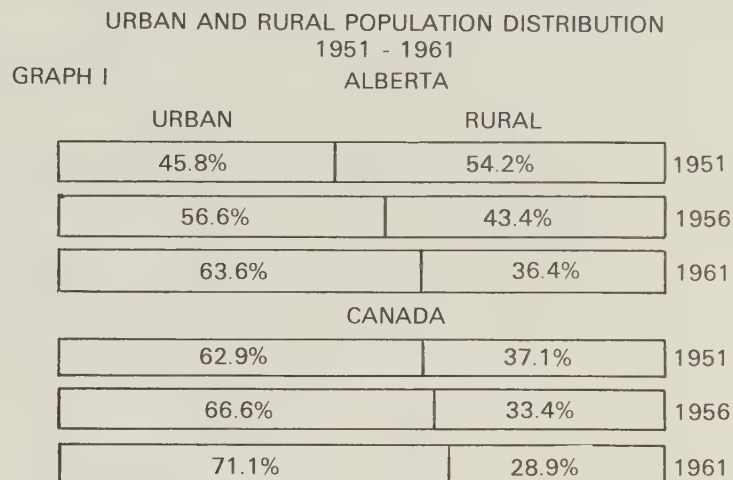




# 7. A CHANGING LIFE-STYLE — A CHANGING RURAL POPULATION

The factors which emerge in a population study of rural Alberta are the factors which are contributing to the change in the rural life-style. One aspect of the Committee's study involved investigating this situation.

The major indication of a changing rural life-style is the fact that the rural population, both in Alberta and in the rest of Canada, is decreasing. Information regarding both national and Alberta population trends, over the past twenty years, depicts this steady decline in the number of people who are residing in the rural areas. (See Graph I and Table I).



SOURCE: Oldman River Region Planning Commission  
— Regional Study 1.

TABLE I

POPULATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT  
AREAS AND RESIDENCE-SUBSISTENCE  
COMMUNITIES IN ALBERTA, 1951, 1961, 1971

| Type of Area of Community           | 1951         |              |            | 1961         |              |            | 1971         |              |            | Per Cent    | Change      |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
|                                     | No. of Units | Popula- tion | % of Alta. | No. of Units | Popula- tion | % of Alta. | No. of Units | Popula- tion | % of Alta. | 1951 - 1961 | 1961 - 1971 |
| <b>INCORPORATED URBAN</b>           |              |              |            |              |              |            |              |              |            |             |             |
| Cities                              |              |              |            |              |              |            |              |              |            |             |             |
| Edmonton                            | 1            | 159,631      | 30.8       | 1            | 276,018      | 38.9       | 1            | 435,503      | 51.2       | 79.3        | 61.0        |
| Calgary                             | 1            | 129,060      |            | 1            | 241,675      |            | 1            | 398,034      |            |             |             |
| Other Cities                        | 5            | 53,266       | 5.7        | 7            | 101,722      | 7.6        | 8            | 130,567      | 8.0        | 91.0        | 28.4        |
| City Total                          | 7            | 341,957      | 36.5       | 9            | 619,415      | 46.5       | 10           | 964,104      | 59.2       | 81.1        | 55.6        |
| Towns                               | 67           | 100,336      | 10.6       | 90           | 210,091      | 15.8       | 102          | 210,610      | 12.9       | 109.4       | 0.2         |
| Villages                            | 135          | 44,136       | 4.7        | 159          | 50,345       | 3.8        | 167          | 45,034       | 2.8        | 14.1        | -10.5       |
| Total Towns & Villages              | 202          | 144,472      | 15.3       | 249          | 260,436      | 19.6       | 269          | 255,644      | 15.7       | 80.5        | -1.8        |
| Incorporated Urban (a)<br>Total     | 209          | 486,429      | 51.8       | 249          | 879,851      | 66.1       | 271          | 1,219,748    | 74.9       | 80.9        | 30.6        |
| <b>UNINCORPORATED URBAN</b>         |              |              |            |              |              |            |              |              |            |             |             |
| National Defence (b)<br>Communities | 5            | 17,700       | 1.9        | 7            | 18,000       | 1.4        | 7            | 22,000       | 1.4        | 1.7         | 22.2        |
| National Parks (c)                  | 5            | 5,084        | 0.5        | 5            | 7,502        | 0.6        | 5            | 7,832        | 0.5        | 32.2        | 4.4         |
| Hamlets of over 50 (d)              | 237          | 37,028*      | 3.9        | 289          | 45,365       | 3.4        | 291          | 49,912**     | 3.1        | 22.5        | 10.0        |
| <b>RURAL AREAS</b>                  |              |              |            |              |              |            |              |              |            |             |             |
| Counties                            | 2            | 14,701       | 1.6        | 17           | 121,315      | 9.1        | 31           | 219,537      | 13.5       |             |             |
| Municipal Districts                 | 54           | 304,873      | 32.5       | 31           | 210,345      | 15.8       | 18           | 96,847       | 5.9        |             |             |
| Improvement Districts               | 55           | 96,281       | 10.3       | 50           | 81,969       | 6.2        | 24           | 75,199       | 4.6        |             |             |
| Special Areas                       | 4            | 12,552       | 1.8        | 3            | 8,799        | 0.7        | 3            | 7,974        | 0.5        |             |             |
| Total Rural Areas (a)               | 115          | 428,407      | 46.2       | 101          | 422,428      | 31.8       | 76           | 399,557      | 24.5       | -1.4        | -5.4        |
| <b>RURAL COMMUNITIES</b>            |              |              |            |              |              |            |              |              |            |             |             |
| Metis Colonies (e)                  | 9            | 1,511        | 0.2        | 8            | 2,000        | 0.2        | 8            | 2,851        | 0.2        | 32.4        | 42.6        |
| Indian Bands (f)                    | 41           | 14,659       | 1.6        | 41           | 20,931       | 1.6        | 41           | 29,978       | 1.8        | 42.8        | 43.2        |
| Indian Reserves (f)                 | 96           |              |            | 98           |              |            | 98           | 25,800       | 1.6        |             |             |
| Hutterite Colonies (g)              | 45           | 4,850        | 0.5        | 58           | 6,250        | 0.5        | 80           | 8,600 (i)    | 0.5        | 28.7        | 37.6        |
| Hamlets Under 50 (d)                | 677          | 6,710        | 0.7        | 625          | 5,806        | 0.4        | 623          | 7,128**      | 0.4        | -13.5       | 22.7        |
| Total Alta. Population (h)          |              | 939,501      |            |              | 1,331,944    |            |              | 1,627,874    |            | 41.8        | 22.2        |

Note: \*1956 \*\*1966

## Sources:

(a) Alberta Dept of Municipal Affairs (DMA), *Annual Reports*, 1951, 1961 and *The Alberta Municipal Counsellor*, 16(1), February — May, 1971

(b) Approximation only; Canada Census for Suffield. Others, interview data

(c) Canada Census

(d) Tabulated from Alberta Provincial Planning Branch, DMA, Population 3, Unincorporated Communities, May 1970

(e) Alberta Department Public Welfare/Dept. Health and Social Development, *Annual Reports*, 1951, 1961, 1971

(f) *Indian Affairs Facts and Figures*, 1970 and Indian Affairs Branch, Edmonton

(g) Extrapolated from Edwin L. Pitt, "The Hutterian Brethren in Alberta," M.A. thesis, Department of History, University of Alberta, 1949 and DMA list of Hutterite Colonies in Alberta, December 31, 1971

(h) Canada Census.

(i) cf. Appendix "E" Table of Colony Populations

(NOTE We are grateful to Dr. B. Y. Card, of the Faculty of Education, University of Alberta, for allowing us to reproduce Table 1.)

This population shift, especially as it applies to the Alberta situation, can be examined as a result of four basic changes in the rural life-style. These are:

1. A decrease in manpower requirements for the effective operation of the agricultural industry.
2. An increase in education requirements, demanding, centralized facilities, that are required for good farm management and also for employment in other areas.
3. An increase in consumer demands which can no longer be fulfilled by the "general store" concept of marketing.
4. The closing down of railway branch lines and rural post offices, which has led to the greater centralization of these smaller rural facilities into more urban aggregates.

The first of these factors is the most significant with regard to the present movement away from the farms. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics pointed out in 1968 that, although the manpower requirements and aggregate production had increased in both the goods producing and service industries, for the period 1949 — 1967, the agricultural industry had experienced a reduction by half in its manpower requirements. Yet, even with this decrease in manpower, the industry was able to increase its productivity by over 300%. (See Tables 2, 3 and 4, below)

**TABLE 2 — Productivity Trend in Agriculture in Canada**  
(INDEX, 1949 = 100)

|                            | 1949 | 1967 |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| Total Output               | 100  | 154  |
| Persons Employed           | 100  | 51   |
| Man-Hours                  | 100  | 48   |
| Output Per Person Employed | 100  | 302  |
| Output Per Man-Hour        | 100  | 320  |

Source: DBS, Daily, June 17, 1968

**TABLE 3**

**Productivity Trend in All Goods-Producing Industries in Canada (including agriculture, other extractive industries, manufacturing, and construction)**

(INDEX, 1949 = 100)

|                            | 1949 | 1967 |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| Total Output               | 100  | 241  |
| Persons Employed           | 100  | 104  |
| Man-Hours                  | 100  | 92   |
| Output Per Person Employed | 100  | 233  |
| Output Per Man-Hour        | 100  | 262  |

Source: DBS, Daily, June 17, 1968

**TABLE 4**

**Productivity Trends in Commercial Service-producing Industries in Canada**

(INDEX, 1949 = 100)

|                            | 1949 | 1967 |
|----------------------------|------|------|
| Total Output               | 100  | 222  |
| Persons Employed           | 100  | 175  |
| Man-Hours                  | 100  | 153  |
| Output Per Person Employed | 100  | 127  |
| Output Per Man-Hour        | 100  | 145  |

Source: DBS, Daily, June 17, 1968

As well as the fact that the number of people employed full-time in the agricultural industry has dropped, the incidence of part-time farmers has increased. This is most evident in the area of grain farming. In this particular area, improved mechanization requires that the farmer be engaged in farm work for only relatively short periods of time, allowing many of these formerly full-time farmers to take employment in other industries. Furthermore, it is because of convenient access to this second occupation that many of these former rural inhabitants have now moved to more urban settings.

The second aspect which affects a change in the rural life-style revolves around the increased educational demands of rural Albertans. These demands were first made in order to reduce the disparity between the quality of rural and urban education. They were also a result of the increased mechanization of the agricultural industry, and were meant to fulfil the skill requirements of modern farm management.

The mobility of the young people who have received their schooling in the light of these changes in the rural education system is obvious evidence of the rural-to-urban population shift. Their mobility is at first encouraged by the fact that their basic education is now taking place in more centralized schools in the larger rural centers.

After this initial step towards urbanization, these young people tend to leave the rural communities in order to further their education, or to seek employment. The amenities to be found in the urban life-style, which they have already experienced to some degree during their public school years, is a major attraction.

These urban amenities are also appealing to the adults in rural communities, especially in the area of consumer needs. In previous years, basic needs could be met almost fully by the rural community, augmented by a few supplements which could easily be provided by limited facilities available within the district. Now, in our more consumer-oriented society, the scope of basic needs has expanded. Correspondingly, the fulfillment of these needs has also expanded to the point of retail specialization. Although one may question the concept of increased consumption, it is, at this time, an accepted societal value and one cannot, therefore, criticize the rural population for wanting to participate.

It is this consumer consciousness which is the third factor of the change. The consumer demands, as they now exist, must often be met through the centralization and specialization of retail facilities. Rural inhabitants are willing to travel greater distances to larger, more centralized facilities, in order to meet their consumer needs.



The fourth aspect is also a result of the increased mobility of the rural population, which has led to a shift away from local retail outlets. This factor is the closing down of railway branch lines and post office outlets. Previously in Alberta, these two services were often the core of some rural communities. As the demands for extremely localized services of this nature disappeared, the federal government and the railways decided, that for the sake of more economic operation, these local facilities were no longer required. This action, in effect, pulled the backbone from many small rural communities, and therefore led to the demise of a number of them.

As a result of reduced agricultural manpower requirements, reduced rural service requirements, along with increased educational and consumer demands, the rural population is declining. It is a trend which is known to both the government and business sectors. (See Table 5) These aspects of change are evident not only in Alberta, but also in other rural areas of Canada. They are factors caused by a change in societal values, and can in no way be attributed to any single group within Alberta society.

**TABLE 5**  
**URBAN POPULATION AS PER CENT OF TOTAL POPULATION**

| Census Divisions | Actual* |      |      |      | Projected |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------------------|---------|------|------|------|-----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                  | 1956    | 1961 | 1966 | 1969 | 1970      | 1974 | 1979 | 1984 | 1989 | 1994 | 1999 |
| 1                | 69      | 71   | 74   | 74   | 75        | 75   | 76   | 77   | 78   | 79   | 80   |
| 2                | 54      | 57   | 61   | 62   | 63        | 66   | 69   | 72   | 75   | 78   | 82   |
| 3                | 37      | 41   | 41   | 42   | 43        | 44   | 46   | 48   | 49   | 51   | 53   |
| 4                | 16      | 18   | 19   | 24   | 25        | 27   | 30   | 32   | 35   | 37   | 40   |
| 5                | 19      | 15   | 18   | 26   | 26        | 29   | 32   | 35   | 38   | 41   | 44   |
| 6                | 86      | 89   | 91   | 93   | 93        | 94   | 95   | 96   | 97   | 98   | 98   |
| 7                | 15      | 22   | 25   | 28   | 29        | 32   | 35   | 39   | 42   | 46   | 49   |
| 8                | 35      | 44   | 49   | 50   | 51        | 56   | 61   | 67   | 73   | 79   | 85   |
| 9                | 64      | 62   | 62   | 62   | 62        | 63   | 64   | 65   | 66   | 67   | 68   |
| 10               | 18      | 23   | 29   | 31   | 33        | 37   | 42   | 47   | 52   | 57   | 62   |
| 11               | 82      | 85   | 88   | 89   | 89        | 91   | 92   | 94   | 95   | 95   | 96   |
| 12               | 13      | 21   | 26   | 31   | 32        | 38   | 48   | 55   | 62   | 69   | 75   |
| 13               | 11      | 15   | 18   | 20   | 21        | 24   | 27   | 30   | 34   | 37   | 41   |
| 14               | 16      | 40   | 51   | 52   | 55        | 67   | 79   | 83   | 86   | 88   | 91   |
| 15               | 18      | 23   | 34   | 38   | 40        | 48   | 58   | 65   | 70   | 75   | 80   |
| Prov-<br>ince    | 57      | 63   | 68   | 71   | 72        | 75   | 79   | 82   | 85   | 87   | 90   |

\*Source: 1956, 1961, 1966 — *Census of Canada*.  
1969 — *Alberta Bureau of Statistics*.

(Information obtained from Submission of the Staff of the Oil and Gas Conservation Board, June 1970  
— In the Matter of the Gas Resources Preservation Act)





## 8. EDUCATION OF THE HUTTERIAN BRETHREN

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The terms of reference for the Select Committee instructed the Committee to investigate the effects of the communal use of land on the "economic and social climate" of Alberta. While the terms of reference would justify a look at Hutterite education inasmuch as it affects the social climate of Alberta, the committee did not feel that the terms of reference would justify a complete investigation of Hutterite education. Such an investigation is recommended by the Committee. The following section, therefore, is necessarily limited in its scope.

The Hutterian Brethren have a good deal of respect for education, but they view it as a means to an end, rather than an end in itself. The Hutterites of the sixteenth century were among the best-educated persons in Europe. While illiteracy was common in Europe, it was unknown among the Hutterites, and many affluent parents would send their children to the Hutterites to be educated. Among the early Hutterites were doctors, teachers, and skilled craftsmen. Today, the Hutterites still use education as a means to the ends of spiritual understanding and economic survival. In this regard, the change in their education standards in comparison to the larger society has been less a result of the reduction of Hutterite education standards than a result of the larger society catching up to the Hutterite standard and surpassing it. (146)

Many Hutterites have come to view the Alberta school system with suspicion, because of the frequent statements by some school boards, educators, and politicians that the Hutterites will eventually be assimilated through the school system. The Select Committee takes strong exception to this approach. Rather, it is hoped that the Alberta education system will be able to provide the Hutterites with a high standard of education so that they will be enabled to increase their proficiency at farming, and to enrich their understanding in whatever other areas are desirable.

An interesting approach towards Hutterite education was taken by the government in Manitoba. A Director of Special Services was appointed in the Department of Education about twenty years ago, and among his duties was the responsibility of supervising Hutterite schools. Partly as a result of his encouragement, Peter Maendel, a Hutterite from the New Rosedale Colony, attended the Teacher Training College in Tuxedo in preparation for teaching school in a Hutterite colony. Maendel complained that the Hutterite schools did not make education interesting enough for the children, and pointed out that scientific knowledge was important to the Hutterites, in that advanced farming methods made it more difficult to compete. By 1966, many Hutterite children in Manitoba were taking grades nine through ten by correspondence, with one student taking grade eleven. (147)

Many Hutterites with whom the Committee members spoke indicated that some of their young people had gone on to higher education, and in most cases, had left the Hutterite Church and become assimilated with the larger society. The Manitoba situation shows that this does not necessarily have to be the case. There is no reason why some good educational procedures cannot be adapted to the Hutterite life-style. It should not be imagined that certain

stresses will not develop. However, the benefit which the Brethren could gain from certain selective improvements would probably outweigh the difficulties encountered. Indeed, with the advance of agricultural techniques, the survival of the Hutterite way of life could well depend on the quality of the Hutterite education. The Committee's study of Hutterite agricultural practices showed that, although the Hutterites were quick to adopt beneficial innovations when they learned about them, several of the colonies had not heard of some very important agricultural techniques.

A brief description of Hutterite education in Alberta would be in order. Between the ages of two-and-a-half and three, the Hutterite child begins to attend kindergarten. He plays with other children, eats with them, and learns prayers and songs in German. The kindergarten is supervised by an older woman in the colony.

At age six, the child begins German and English school. The English school is usually a public school maintained on the colony, and German school occurs in the same school-room for between one and three hours before, or before and after, the hours for the English school. In the German school, the German teacher, elected from among the members of the colony, instructs in Hutterian beliefs, and teaches Hutterian songs and the German language.

As of September, 1972, there were 71 public schools located on Hutterite colonies in Alberta. In addition, four colonies maintained private schools. Three new colonies had not yet separated from their parent colonies, and one colony, located partly in Saskatchewan, maintained its school in that province. The three breakaway colonies, Brocket, Monarch, and Felger, have been sending their children to the nearest public school. A group of former Hutterites, now calling themselves Mennonites, maintains a private school for correspondence courses from grades one to eleven.

It should be noted that the Athabasca colony at one time sent its children to the nearest centralized public school. However, when this fact became publicly known, there were reports that the Hutterites were being assimilated. In reaction to these reports, the children were withdrawn by the Hutterites to a public school on the colony.

All Hutterite colonies (whether they have private or public schools) pay the basic 30 mill school tax on their equalized assessment. All colonies pay any supplementary assessments which may be imposed by local authorities. In addition, according to Sections 122 and 123 of the School Act, the colonies may be assessed an extra levy if the local school trustees can show that by maintaining a public school on a Hutterite colony, they are incurring an added expense not covered by funds from the foundation program. As of June, 1972, eight colonies paid such additional levies. Under the present system, there is no reason why any counties or school divisions should have to subsidize any extra costs which might result from maintaining a Hutterite public school.

The advantages of a Hutterite school being public rather than private are threefold:

- a) The school division or county supplies the teacher, which is a benefit to the Hutterite colony, as the colonies might have difficulty in locating a qualified teacher themselves.
- b) School division or county education officials can supervise the colony school to ensure that a high standard of education is maintained.
- c) The fact that the local authority maintains the school is an avenue which could promote co-operation between the colonies and the local authorities.

The disadvantage of the Hutterite schools being public rather than private is that no other religious groups in the province are accorded the privilege of having their own public schools. Granted, the Hutterites are in a unique position, in that they live in villages of 70 to 150 people, in which schools can be established. However, although Hutterite schools are not "public schools" in the true sense of the word, the solution to the situation would seem rather difficult, as private school regulations would probably not, at the present time, promote as high a standard of education as public school regulations.

As mentioned in Chapter 3, there have been some difficulties between the colonies and local education officials with regard to the school leaving age being 16 instead of 15. The problem is mainly a cultural one, since the Hutterite becomes an adult at the age of 15, and traditionally leaves both the German and English schools at that age. At the present time, no satisfactory solution has been found to this problem, nor is it likely that there will be a quick, easy solution. When regulations are considered which vitally affect an important Hutterite tradition, there should be a good deal of consultation with the Hutterite elders as to how resultant problems can be solved before the problems occur.

Although the Committee did not conduct an in-depth study of the present-day standards of Hutterite education, there are some disturbing signs which suggest that the educational opportunities available to young Hutterites are not as great as they ought to be. In the 1950's, W. D. Knill undertook a comparative study of the achievement of Hutterite school children in the County of Warner compared to the achievement of children attending centralized public schools in the same county, and national achievement norms. He found that the grade four Hutterite students exceeded the American national achievement norms, but were behind the achievement standards of the other students in the County of Warner. From grade five on, the Hutterite students scored lower on the achievement tests than either the American national scores, or the scores for the other Warner students. Knill concluded that, while the native ability of the Hutterite students is quite normal, the

scholarship of the Hutterite students after leaving grade four is substandard. (148)

The Hutterite Investigation Committee, in an analysis of questionnaires sent to twenty-five school superintendents who supervised forty Hutterite schools in 1959, concluded that the progress of the majority of Hutterite students was "far from good". (149) The reasons for the inferior standards of the Hutterite students often related to inferior teaching, and cultural conflicts. (150) One such cultural conflict is that, because of his or her anticipated position in the colony, and the seeming irrelevance of what is being taught in school in relation to this role, the child often loses interest in school, usually some time after completing grade four. Another such conflict is the suspicion which sometimes develops between the colony Minister or German teacher and the public school teacher, if the Hutterites feel that the teacher is trying to undermine any Hutterian beliefs. A third source of conflict has resulted from the dual purpose of the school-church building. These problems are not insoluble, but they require an enlightened and sympathetic approach if they are to be dealt with successfully.

There are some indications that the Hutterite school concept may contain some admirable innovations. For one thing, the Hutterite schooling in both English and German conforms with what the Hutterites themselves perceive to be their education requirements for a spiritual and agricultural life-style. Secondly, the Hutterite school would seem to fit, to some extent, the concept of shared facilities in "community schools". The concept of the community use of schools "suggests that educational and recreational facilities needn't be considered separately at all — and that they should be planned for joint occupancy at the construction stage . . ." (151) If religion is considered an important community activity, then a Hutterite school is a good example of one type of "community school".

If the principles of tolerance for minority cultures and right to equal educational opportunities are both accepted, it should be recognized that to apply both these principles to Hutterite colonies will require ingenuity, wisdom, and careful planning and research. The chips cannot be left to fall where they may, or both the education of Hutterite children and the Hutterite way of life, and therefore the "social climate" of Alberta, will eventually suffer. The fact that Hutterite schools are a unique institution in the province requires that they are treated with a unique approach, based on careful research.

The Committee therefore recommends that the government conduct an in-depth study of the education of Hutterite children, in order to shed light on the present situation, and indicate methods for improvement.

Table 1  
ENROLMENT IN HUTTERITE PUBLIC SCHOOLS (September, 1971) (152)

| Grade | I   | II  | III | IV  | V   | VI  | VII | VIII | IX | X | TOTAL |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|----|---|-------|
| Boys  | 124 | 125 | 104 | 101 | 91  | 105 | 95  | 69   | 29 | 1 | 844   |
| Girls | 110 | 108 | 90  | 87  | 87  | 79  | 85  | 73   | 16 | 1 | 736   |
| Total | 234 | 233 | 194 | 188 | 178 | 184 | 180 | 142  | 45 | 2 | 1,580 |



## 9. COMMITTEE OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

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The Select Committee began its study five months ago with a list of alternatives before it, ranging from strengthening the Communal Property Act to repealing it entirely. As the Committee's study progressed, however, the composition of the final recommendations became more and more obvious.

Through an acquaintance with the available literature, through the briefs submitted to the Committee, and through meetings with local citizens, the Committee members learned the major complaints directed at the Hutterites, which were the same complaints which originally gave rise to the restrictions on Hutterite expansion in the Communal Property Act. These complaints were discussed in Chapter Five, Part B of this report. Most complaints, in the opinion of the Committee, were found to be unjustified, and a few were based upon only partially accurate information.

The Committee's investigation, therefore, led to the following general conclusions:

1. Restrictions on the expansion of Hutterite colonies cannot be justified from the point of view that the colonies are economically or socially disadvantageous to the province. Furthermore, such restrictions aimed at a particular class of landholders violate the spirit of the proposed Alberta Bill of Rights Act.
2. It might be in the public interest to have some degree of control on the specific location and size of all large rural landholdings, from two points of view:
  - a) These large landholdings should fit, in a harmonious fashion, into existing rural facilities. Their location should take into account the optimal use of existing rural service centres, and no small landholders should find themselves seriously isolated.
  - b) If it is the government's policy to promote the "family farm" concept and to give priority to these developments, then some restrictions on all large landholdings may be in order.Restrictions which apply only to the Hutterite colonies, and not to other large rural landholdings, in order to promote (a) and (b) above, cannot be justified.
3. At the present time, there is a great deal of public misunderstanding of the Hutterites, and the Hutterites, to some extent, misunderstand the institutions and intents of the larger society. There are few persons, and no agencies, which at the present time serve to bridge the gap between these two groups. In times of general societal stress, this situation could produce some very unpleasant results, which would be detrimental to the economic and social climate of Alberta. The Committee considers it very important that a liaison function be established which would serve an information and public relations function.
4. It is possible that some difficulties may be encountered if the Communal Property Act is repealed, if there exist at that time no general land use regulations which would promote the goal described in Conclusion 2 (a) above. Because there has been a good deal of emotionalism surrounding the Hutterite situation, every effort should be made to promote the optimal location and size of

Hutterite colonies. The Committee feels that, initially, the liaison function could advise the Hutterite Colonies with regard to locations for future expansion.

5. Some concern has been expressed over the education of Hutterite children. The concern involves the status of public schools on Hutterite colonies, and the quality of the education in these schools. The Committee was not authorized to make a thorough investigation of Hutterite education. However, the Committee members feel that the education situation should receive a thorough study, in order to illuminate the present situation, and to suggest any improvements which might be necessary.
6. The two committees which reported to the government and Legislature in previous years on the Hutterite situation felt that the Hutterites should eventually be assimilated. The present Select Committee, however, feels that minority groups with different life-styles can make an important contribution to the life of Alberta. It is therefore the Committee's conclusion that government policy towards the Hutterian Brethren should be one which encourages co-operation with the larger society, but which respects the religious and social institutions of the Hutterites.

With regard to the recommended liaison function, some general suggestions as to how it could operate are outlined as follows:

1. Structure:
  - a) Staff: a liaison officer, secretary, and, if necessary, an assistant.
  - b) Reporting lines: responsible to a Standing Committee of the Assembly, which Committee, we recommend, be established by an amendment to the rules of the Assembly.

It is very important that a person with a good background in Hutterite culture, agriculture, and inter-group relations be employed as liaison officer. He or she would act in accordance with advice from the Select Committee.

2. Terms of Reference:

The terms of reference for the liaison officer would be decided by the Committee in consultation with the Hutterian elders, the Alberta Association of Municipal Districts and Counties, and the Alberta School Trustees Association.

In a meeting with elders of the **Lehrerleut** and **Dariusleut** Hutterian Brethren on August 9, 1972, the elders indicated that they would seriously consider nominating a Committee of Elders which would be available for consultation with the liaison officer on any problem or concern. The liaison officer would serve in an advisory role only.

The Committee recommends that a very useful purpose would be served by a set of guidelines worked out in consultation with the Hutterian Brethren. Such guidelines have been worked out in meetings with the Hutterian Elders and appear below. The guidelines need to be very general, as conditions vary greatly in different parts of the Province.



## Suggested guidelines:

1. **Contiguous lands:** "It is desirable that, as far as reasonably possible, land purchased for colony use shall be in a contiguous block.

This guideline would prevent neighboring farmers from experiencing inconvenience from being surrounded on three or four sides by Hutterite lands. It would also be advantageous from the standpoint of efficient farming on the colonies.

2. **Distance between colonies:** "It is desirable that no colony be formed where the nearest boundaries of contiguous colonies are closer than fifteen miles, unless circumstances indicate that closer proximity is not undesirable". This guideline is very much dependent upon local conditions. In some regions of the province, where most of the land is owned by large landholders, colonies bordering each other would be an inconvenience to no one. In other areas, where there is a greater abundance of smaller farms, colonies located too close together might tend to isolate some family farms. Moreover, too many colonies located in a small area would mean that there would be a good deal of inter-colony competition for market, a situation which the colonies themselves would prefer to avoid.
3. **Size of colonies:** "It is desirable that the size of land holdings of any new colony be guided by assessed values of the lands involved, based on the principle that eight sections of the highest assessed (153) improved lands in the Province are sufficient to accommodate a colony and that poorer lands up to the same assessed value shall be deemed sufficient".

The Hutterite colonies have indicated to the Select Committee that eight sections of the best farmland in the province is adequate for a colony's operation. As indicated in Chapter 5, the Hutterites want to keep the population of their colonies from exceeding a maximum of from 150 to 200 persons, because of the difficulties involved in managing a colony which has a large population. An excessively large colony would tend to isolate other farmers in the area, just as would colonies located too close together, or those not maintained in a fairly contiguous blocks.

4. **Activities of land agents:** "It is desirable that land agents intending to assemble land for the use of Hutterite colonies consult with the liaison officer before options are taken on the lands in question".

The Committee has received reports from a number of rural residents indicating that not all land agents are always completely open as to the potential ownership or ultimate disposition of the land they are attempting to assemble. Many of the difficulties created for rural Albertans by such methods could be overcome through land agents consulting with the liaison officer.

5. **Local Consultation:** "It is desirable that local officials be consulted concerning the possible establishment of a Hutterite colony in the municipality or county in question".

When a new colony is located in a municipality or county, the location of that colony affects the plans of local school authorities, as well as those of local municipal authorities. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that these officials be consulted **before** land is purchased for a new colony.

It is not the recommendation of the Select Committee that the right to property of the Hutterian Brethren be

interfered with. It is however the Committee's opinion that many of the problems encountered when a new Hutterite colony is formed, or when an established colony expands, could be overcome if all parties affected by these acquisitions were consulted when the proposed acquisition is still in the planning stage.

## The Public Relations and Information Function of the Liaison Office

The most important role of the liaison officer would be to serve a public relations function. The Committee recommends that this function include the following responsibilities:

1. Prepare and provide information to individuals, groups, and educational institutions in or outside of Alberta concerning the Hutterian Brethren.
2. Assist in public relations when a new colony is being established, or in situations where colonies are already established and public relations requires attention. He shall encourage the Hutterian Brethren to undertake programs geared to improving the public knowledge and image of the Hutterites.
3. Collect statistical, economic, and social science information relevant to the Hutterian Brethren.
4. Keep an accurate record of all the lands owned, rented, or farmed on a hire basis by all members of Hutterite colonies.
5. Receive complaints regarding the Hutterian Brethren and in consultation with the Committee of Elders determine through investigation any remedial actions which seem appropriate.
6. Establish contact with government authorities and Hutterite colonies in other parts of the continent in order to:
  - a) report concerning developments and procedures relative to Hutterite colonies in other jurisdictions, and
  - b) report regarding Hutterite colonies outside of Alberta planning to expand to Alberta.
7. Maintain, in so far as possible, information concerning other types of communal or quasi-communal land holdings in the Province.

In order for the liaison officer to function effectively, it is neither necessary nor desirable that any kind of agreement be signed between the government and the Hutterites of Alberta. Because of the moral commitment of the Hutterites to written agreements, such an agreement would have the same effect as legislation, and might, in effect, discriminate against the Hutterites. Furthermore, there is no effective way to enforce such an agreement, nor can guarantees be given that government policy would not change over the years.

Co-operation between the government and the Hutterites should be voluntary and non-coercive.

The Committee feels strongly that to prevent any problems which could immediately result from repealing the Communal Property Act, the liaison function should serve an advisory purpose with regard to the acquisition of lands by the Hutterites. The advisory function and the public relations function of the liaison office should continue for as long as they serve a useful purpose.

Therefore, with regard to all of the foregoing, and in recognition of the spirit and intent of the proposed Alberta Bill of Rights Act, the Select Committee recommends:

1. that the Communal Property Act be repealed.
2. that the government establish a Hutterite liaison office, with terms of reference as outlined in the report.
3. that an in-depth study of Hutterite education be conducted in order to illuminate the present situation, and point the direction for improvement.
4. that all future legislation apply equally to all citizens of the Province.





## 10. POSTSCRIPT

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While it is not specifically within the terms of reference assigned to this Committee, one matter that came to its attention during the course of the study, and deserves some comment, relates to the matter of general rural land use in Alberta.

Other jurisdictions have experienced a growing need to examine the impact on the rural way of life and the family farm that results from large tracts of agricultural land being held by individuals, farm corporations, and companies whose primary interests may be outside of the immediate area of Agriculture. When the Committee visited the State of Montana, its discussions with senior officials in the Department of Agriculture and with officials at the municipal level of government revealed that the major concern of both levels of government centered not around the impact of communal land holdings, but around the impact of large corporation farms which were viewed as a threat to the very existence of the rural way of life. In a number of aspects, such as the size of the land holdings, the succes-

sion of ownership and the generation and distribution of revenue, it seems, to the Committee, that a close relation exists to the communal ownership of land.

In the Committee's opinion such operations could potentially hold an economic and social significance for rural Alberta that is unparalleled by any of the present communal operations. In the County of Forty Mile for instance, the amount of land held in parcels of 5 sections or greater exceeds the total land holdings of all Hutterite colonies in the Province.

In view of the possibility that such operations may result in potential problems for the family farm and for rural Alberta generally, the Committee feels strongly obliged to the legislature and the people of the Province, to suggest that, as an item of priority, the government should consider the whole matter of rural land use, and in particular the potential impact created by large land holdings or large scale agricultural operations.



# FOOTNOTES

1. Edwin L. Pitt, "The Hutterian Brethren in Alberta" (Unpublished master's thesis, The University of Alberta, 1949).
2. Bertha W. Clark, "The Hutterian Communities" *Journal of Political Economics* (XXXII, 1924), p. 468.
3. Pitt, *op. cit.*, p. 21
4. *Ibid.*, p. 23
5. *Ibid.*
6. *Ibid.*, p. 24
7. *Ibid.*, pp. 25-27
8. Robert James MacDonald, "Cultural Conflict and the Public Schools: The Study of the Conflict between the Hutterite and non-Hutterite Communities and the Education System" (Unpublished manuscript, Calgary: 1971), p. 13.
9. *Ibid.*
10. *Ibid.*, p. 5
11. Howard Palmer, "The Hutterite Land Expansion Controversy in Alberta", *The Western Canadian Journal of Anthropology* (II, 2, July, 1971), pp. 24-25.
12. A. M. Willms, "The Brethren Known as Hutterians", *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* (XXIV, No. 3, August, 1958), p. 391
13. *Ibid.*, and *cf.* Pitt, *op. cit.*, p.23.
14. Willms, *op. cit.*, p. 392.
15. *Ibid.*
16. Pitt., *op. cit.*, p. 25.
17. Willms, *op. cit.*, p. 392.
18. Canada, Orders-in-Council 768, April 8, 1919, and 923, May 1, 1919.
19. Willms, *op. cit.*, p. 401.
20. *Ibid.*, p. 400.
21. Reports of visits to Hutterite colonies and surrounding communities by Members of the Select Committee.
22. Alberta, *Statutes of the Province of Alberta, 1942*, c. 16, "Land Sales Prohibition Act", and Alberta, *Statutes of the Province of Alberta, 1944*, c. 15, "Land Sales Prohibition Act".
23. Alberta, *Report of the Legislative Committee regarding The Land Sales Prohibition Act, 1944* (Edmonton: 1947).
24. *Ibid.*, p. 6.
25. Alberta, *Statutes of the Province of Alberta, 1947*, c. 16, "The Communal Property Act".
26. Alberta, *Report of the Hutterite Investigation Committee* (Edmonton: September, 1959)
27. The members of the Committee were: W. E. Frame (Chairman until his death), C. P. Hayes (Chairman), J. M. Bentley, and Wm. Todd.
28. Alberta, O. C. 1298/58.
29. Hutterite Investigation Committee, *op. cit.*, p. VI.
30. *Ibid.*, p. 4.
31. *Ibid.*, pp. 45-46.
32. Alberta, "Communal Property Act", *R.S.A.* 1970.
33. Alberta, Department of Municipal Affairs, *Annual Report 1970*, p. 63, and Palmer, *op. cit.*, p. 31 (from an interview with Mr. E. F. Breach, former chairman of the Communal Property Control Board).
34. Douglas E. Sanders, "The Hutterities: A Case Study in Minority Rights" *Canadian Bar Review* (XLII, 1964), p. 237.
35. Alberta, Department of Municipal Affairs, *Annual Report 1970*, p. 64.
36. Letter from Dr. John A. Hostetler to Hon. R. W. Dowl-  
ing, July 12, 1972.
37. An analysis of the briefs received by the Committee is contained in Appendix C.
38. After the Canadian Supreme Court found the Communal Property Act *intra vires* the Legislature of Alberta, five Hutterites from the Rock Lake colony were charged with violating the Communal Property Act, and paid fines of \$100.00 each. Palmer, *op. cit.*, p. 32.
39. (1966) 54 Western Weekly Reports 385.
40. (1967) 58 WWR 385.
41. (1969) 66 WWR 514.
42. (1967) 58 WWR 387.
43. (1967) 58 WWR 386, 403.
44. (1967) 60 WWR 559.
45. *Ibid.*, 563.
46. (1970) 73 WWR 644. The strength of the articles of association of the Hutterian colonies is further documented in *Hofer et al. v. Waldner et al.*, (1921) 1 WWR 177.
47. From the purposes of the agreement, membership in the colony is defined as:  
Every person who  
    (i) is a resident of a Colony  
    (ii) obeys, abides by and conforms to the rules, regulations, instructions and requirements of the colony, and  
    (iii) is over the age of nineteen years at December 31st in each year, and  
is not a spinster . . .
- Canada, Minister of National Revenue, "Memorandum of Understanding between Rock Lake Hutterian Brethren and Hutterville Hutterian Brethren and Minister of National Revenue", (1968).
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118. A conflict in values in a person's mind, such as those created by conflicting values held by several reference groups to which that person may belong.
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122. W. Meyer-Gross, Eliot Slater and Martin Roth, **Text-book of Psychiatry** (2nd. ed. Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins, 1960) p. 187. It is estimated that the frequency of affective disorders requiring psychiatric treatment is three to four per thousand at any specific time. However, there is a significant capacity for recovery without impairment of mental integrity, which means that the life-time incidence would likely be somewhat higher. It is this life-time incidence that should be compared to the Hutterite incidence of 0.5%.
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  135. *Ibid.*
  136. M. M. Mackie, "The Accuracy of Folk Knowledge Concerning Alberta Indians, Hutterites, and Ukrainians: An Available Data Stereotype Validation Technique" (Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Edmonton: The University of Alberta, 1971).
  137. David T. Priestly, "A Study of Selected Factors Related to Attitudes Toward Hutterites of South Dakota" (Unpublished M.Sc. thesis, South Dakota State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Dakota Microfilm Service, 1959).
  138. Mackie, "The Accuracy of Folk Knowledge . . .", *op. cit.*, p. 166. Respondents were asked to indicate which of the following types of social contact they would allow for each minority group:
    1. To close kinship by marriage.
    2. To my club as personal chums.
    3. To my street as neighbors.
    4. To employment in my occupation.
    5. To citizenship in my country.
    6. As visitors only to my country.
  7. Would exclude from my country.
- The score for each minority group was computed by averaging the numbers which each respondent indicated. The score for the Hutterites was 3.68, compared to 1.1 for Canadians, 2.21 for Negroes, and 2.46 for North American Indians.
139. G. K. Hirabayashi, "Social distance and the modernizing Metis", pp. 355-74 in B.Y. Card, G. K. Hirabayashi, and C. L. French, **The Metis in Alberta Society**. (Edmonton: University of Alberta).
  140. Mackie, "The Accuracy of Folk Knowledge . . .", *op. cit.*, p. 206.
  141. *Ibid.*, p. 171.
  142. Bennett, *op. cit.*, p. 277.
  143. Most of the material in this section was prepared by the Economics Division Department of Agriculture, Government of Alberta (1972).
  144. This figure includes 80 colonies registered with the Communal Property Control Board (of which three are outside of the Hutterian Brethren Church), and two unregistered colonies. The colonies for which no financial statements were available included the "renegade" colonies outside of the Church, and colonies recently established which were not yet financially independent from the mother colonies.
  145. The report conducted for the City of Drumheller by the firm of Bogehold, Jensen, and Lefebvre, Consultants, Ltd. (see Bibliography) also provides additional evidence to show that the Hutterites make substantial local purchases. Their local purchases differ more in quality and type than in quantity from those of other farmers. "Total anticipated operating and domestic expenditures for purchases made in Drumheller by the Hutterites are expected to be about the same as those being made by farmers now occupying the same acreage." (p. 14).
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  149. *Ibid.*, p. 42.
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  151. Alberta, Department of Education, Department of Advanced Education, Department of Culture, Youth, and Recreation, "Some Approaches to the Joint Use of Community Facilities". p. 4.
  152. Figures obtained from the Alberta Department of Education.
  153. Considered to be \$40 per acre for the purposes of administering this guideline. In areas of the Province where the assessment base is lower than \$40 an appropriate weighting factor should be applied to the present assessed value until such time as the assessment is updated to parallel that of the rest of the Province.





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## **APPENDICES**





# APPENDIX A

## The Communal Property Act R.S.A. 1970

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### THE COMMUNAL PROPERTY ACT

#### CHAPTER 59

- Short title**      **1.** This Act may be cited as *The Communal Property Act*. [R.S.A. 1955, c. 52, s. 1]
- Definitions**      **2.** In this Act,
- (a) "Board" means the Communal Property Control Board established pursuant to this Act;
- (b) "colony"
- (i) means a number of persons who hold land or any interest therein as communal property, whether as owners, lessees or otherwise, and whether in the name of trustees or as a corporation or otherwise,
- (ii) includes a number of persons who propose to acquire land to be held in such manner, and
- (iii) includes Hutterites or Hutterian Brethren and Doukhobors;
- (c) "communal property" means
- (i) land held by a colony in such a manner that no member of the colony has any individual or personal ownership or right of ownership in the land, and each member shares in the distribution of profits or benefits according to his needs or in equal measure with his fellow members, and
- (ii) land held by a member of the colony by personal ownership or right of ownership or under a lease, if the land is used in conjunction with and as part of other land held in the manner described in subclause (i). [R.S.A. 1955, c. 52, s. 2; 1960, c. 16, s. 2]
- Adminis-  
tration of  
Act**              **3.** The Minister of Municipal Affairs is charged with the administration of this Act. [R.S.A. 1955, c. 52, s. 3]
- Communal  
Property  
Board**            **4.** (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may establish a board to be known as the Communal Property Control Board, which shall be composed of not more than three members appointed from time to time by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
- (2) The members of the Board hold office during pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

## COMMUNAL PROPERTY

(3) During the absence of a member of the Board the remaining members may exercise the powers of the Board.  
[1960, c. 16, s. 3; 1962, c. 8, s. 2]

### Composition of Board

**5.** (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council shall designate the chairman of the Board from among the members thereof, and in the case of the illness, absence or other disability of the chairman, the member earliest named in the order appointing the members and present, or the member holding the longest appointment to the Board and present, shall act in the stead of the chairman.

(2) The chairman of the Board shall summon the members to all meetings of the Board and preside thereat.  
[1960, c. 16, s. 3]

### Board secretary

**6.** (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may appoint a secretary for the Board and may authorize the employment by the Board of such clerical assistance as may be considered necessary.

(2) The secretary of the Board

- (a) shall keep a record of all proceedings conducted before the Board or any member thereof,
- (b) shall have the custody and care of the records and documents of the Board,
- (c) shall ensure that all orders and recommendations made by the Board are drawn pursuant to the directions of the Board, properly authenticated and filed, and
- (d) shall obey all rules and directions made or given by the Board in respect of his duties or office.

[1960, c. 16, s. 3]

### Remun- eration

**7.** (1) The members of the Board and the secretary are entitled to be reimbursed for all expenses incurred by them in the performance of their duties, including all reasonable travelling and subsistence expenses.

(2) The members of the Board who are not employees of the Public Service of the Province shall be paid such remuneration for their services on the Board as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may fix.

(3) The operating expenses of the Board shall be paid out of the General Revenue Fund of the Province.

[1960, c. 16, s. 3]

### Extent of holdings limited

**8.** (1) Subject to this Act, no colony or any branch thereof existing on the first day of May, 1947, and no person on its behalf shall at any time purchase, agree to purchase,

## COMMUNAL PROPERTY

attempt to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any lands or enter into any contract or agreement that may directly or indirectly result in the vesting of property in land or the right of possession of any land in a colony or in any trustee or other person on behalf of a colony, or that would have the effect of increasing the holdings of land of the colony beyond its holdings on the first day of March, 1944.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) prevents a colony from purchasing and taking title to any land that was held under lease by or on behalf of the colony and actually used by the colony on the first day of March, 1944, and was still so held and used on the first day of May, 1947.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where since the first day of March, 1944, any land owned by or on behalf of a colony has been or is taken, or has been or is transferred by the colony, for irrigation purposes or for any other public purpose, the colony may acquire, by purchase, lease or otherwise, lands not exceeding in acreage the land so taken or transferred, if the total land held by the colony does not exceed its holdings on the first day of March, 1944.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (3), where a major portion of the land in any quarter-section held by a colony is taken for irrigation or other public purposes, or is exchanged or disposed of under subsection (5), the Board, in its discretion, may permit the colony to acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise a full quarter-section in substitution therefor.

(5) If a colony owns or leases an isolated or other parcel of land it desires to exchange for other land more accessible, suitable or convenient for its purposes, the colony may sell, exchange or otherwise dispose of the isolated or other parcel of land and may purchase, lease or otherwise acquire the desired land, if by so doing the land held by the colony does not exceed its authorized holding.

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (1), where on the first day of March, 1944, a colony held less than sixty-four hundred acres of land, such colony may acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, such lands, being lands adjacent to its present holdings, as when added to its present holdings will not increase the total acreage beyond sixty-four hundred acres. [R.S.A. 1955, c. 52, s. 4; 1960, c. 16, s. 4]

### Regulations

9. (1) The Lieutenant Governor in Council may make regulations,

- (a) dividing the Province into zones,
- (b) classifying the zones according to the nature of the soil, climatic conditions, amount of precipitation and average land values, and



## COMMUNAL PROPERTY

- (c) designating the number of acres that a colony established after the first day of May, 1951, may acquire in any zone or class of zones, which acreage may vary from zone to zone.

(2) If of the opinion that it is expedient in the public interest to do so, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may authorize a colony to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any designated parcel or parcels of land notwithstanding that thereby the land held by the colony will exceed its authorized holdings under the other provisions of this Act.

[R.S.A. 1955, c. 52, s. 5]

Conditions  
under which  
colonies may  
acquire land

**10.** No colony and no branch of a colony that exists or existed outside the Province and no person acting on behalf of such a colony or branch thereof as trustee or otherwise, shall

- (a) purchase, agree to purchase, attempt to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any land, or
- (b) enter into any contract or agreement that may directly or indirectly result
  - (i) in the vesting of title or the right to possession of land in such a colony or in any trustee or other person on behalf of such a colony, or
  - (ii) in the acquisition of land by such a colony or any branch thereof,

without the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.  
[R.S.A. 1955, c. 52, s. 6]

Establish-  
ment of new  
colony

**11.** Without first obtaining the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council thereto, no colony and no branch of a colony and no person acting on behalf of a colony as trustee or otherwise, shall, for the purpose of establishing a new colony, purchase, lease or enter into any agreement that would directly or indirectly result in the vesting of title or the right of possession of land in a colony, or in any trustee or other person on behalf of a colony.

[R.S.A. 1955, c. 52, s. 7; 1960, c. 16, s. 5; 1962, c. 8, s. 3]

Colonies  
established  
after May  
1, 1947

**12.** No land exceeding in area the number of acres that a colony may hold in any zone as designated by the Lieutenant Governor in Council under section 9 shall be acquired by a colony established in the Province on or after the first day of May, 1947. [R.S.A. 1955, c. 52, s. 9; 1960, c. 16, s. 6]

Colonies  
established  
after May  
1, 1947

**13.** (1) Where a colony was established in the Province on or after the first day of May, 1951, and authorized to acquire land in more than one zone, the colony shall not acquire land that increases its total holdings beyond the maximum acreage permitted to be held in any one of the zones in which the colony is authorized to acquire land.

## COMMUNAL PROPERTY

(2) Where the acreage to which a colony is entitled by regulations made pursuant to section 9 is more than eighty acres, but less than one hundred and sixty acres, the Board may, notwithstanding the regulations, authorize the colony to acquire a full quarter section.

[R.S.A. 1955, c. 52, s. 10; 1960, c. 16, s. 7]

Sale of land  
to colony

**14.** (1) No person by himself or by his agent shall sell, agree to sell, attempt to sell, lease, agree to lease, or otherwise dispose to a colony land that would

- (a) increase the holdings of land of the colony in contravention of section 8, or
- (b) vest the title or possession of land in the colony in contravention of sections 10 or 11.

(2) Any transfer, agreement or lease contravening subsection (1) is against public policy and void.

(3) Where any money is paid pursuant to a void transfer, agreement or lease,

- (a) the money is forthwith recoverable as a debt owing by the person to whom it was paid to the person by whom or on whose behalf it was paid, and
- (b) if the person by whom or on whose behalf the money was paid fails to take proceedings to recover it after being requested to do so by the Board, the chairman of the Board may, in the name of and on behalf of that person, take all proceedings necessary to recover the money.

(4) Where a colony or person acting on behalf of a colony acquires title to or possession of land in contravention of section 10 or 11,

- (a) title to or possession of the land is forthwith recoverable by the person entitled thereto, and
- (b) if that person fails to take proceedings to recover title or possession after being requested to do so by the Board, the chairman of the Board may, in the name of and on behalf of that person, take all proceedings necessary to recover title to or possession of the land.

(5) Any costs incurred by the chairman of the Board in proceedings taken under this section are payable by the person in whose name the proceedings are taken.

[R.S.A. 1955, c. 52, s. 11; 1969, c. 17, s. 2]

Legal  
description  
of lands

**15.** (1) A colony shall, upon the written request of the Board, furnish to it, in such form as it may require, a statement showing by legal description all lands owned, leased, or in any way operated by the colony.

## COMMUNAL PROPERTY

(2) The Board may summon the officers of a colony to a hearing to inquire into the terms under which the colony owns, leases, or in any way operates any land.

[R.S.A. 1955, c. 52, s. 12; 1960, c. 16, s. 8]

Application  
for acqui-  
sition of  
land

**16.** (1) A colony shall apply by written notice to the Board for leave to purchase, lease or otherwise acquire any land.

(2) An application under subsection (1) shall set out by legal description all lands which the colony proposes to acquire.

(3) On receipt of an application under subsection (1) where the granting of the application will not result in the establishment of a new colony, the Board shall make such investigations as it deems necessary to determine as a matter of fact

(a) if the colony has the right to acquire the land under this Act, and

(b) whether or not it is in the public interest that the application be granted,

and the Board shall make an order granting or refusing the application in whole or in part.

(4) At the hearing of the application the Board has all the powers of a commissioner appointed under *The Public Inquiries Act*.

(5) A person or colony not satisfied with the decision of the Board may appeal to a judge of the district court having jurisdiction in the district in which the land or part thereof is situated.

(6) A copy of the notice of appeal shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the court of the judicial district in which the land or part thereof is situated and a copy shall be served on the Board.

(7) The Board shall within seven days of service of the notice of appeal on it transmit to the clerk of the court all documents and material in its hands relating to the application, and on receipt of the documents and material, the clerk of the court shall apply to a judge of the district having jurisdiction to fix a time and place for the hearing of the appeal and shall notify the Board and the appellant and such other person as the judge may direct of the time and place so fixed.

(8) The judge on the hearing of the appeal may affirm or reverse the finding of the Board or make such other disposition of the appeal as he deems proper and the decision of the judge is final and there shall be no further appeal.

[R.S.A. 1955, c. 52, s. 13; 1960, c. 16, s. 9; 1960, c. 80, Schedule, 5; 1962, c. 8, s. 4; 1969, c. 17, s. 3]



## COMMUNAL PROPERTY

Notice of  
application

**17.** (1) Where the granting of any application made under section 16, subsection (1) would result in the establishment of a new colony the Board shall cause public notice to be given of such application by advertisement inserted in two issues of a newspaper published or circulated in the locality of the lands cited in the application.

(2) The advertisement shall

- (a) describe by legal description the lands included in the application,
- (b) identify the colony responsible for making the application, and
- (c) give notice that any person desiring to submit written evidence supporting or opposing the application may do so by filing such evidence with the Board within thirty days of the last publication of the advertisement.

(3) When the time allowed for the submission of written evidence has expired the Board shall examine the evidence thus submitted and may hold a hearing or make such other inquiries as it deems necessary to determine whether or not the granting of the application would be in the public interest, giving due consideration to

- (a) the location of the lands applied for and the location of existing colonies,
- (b) the geographical location of the lands intended for communal use in relation to the lands not so used, and
- (c) any other factors which the Board may deem relevant to the application.

(4) After completing its investigation the Board shall submit a report to the Minister as to the Board's recommendations in the matter of granting or refusing the application and the reasons therefor.

(5) After consideration of the report of the Board, the Lieutenant Governor in Council may withhold the consent required under section 11 or may consent to the acquisition of land for and the establishment of the new colony, as to the Lieutenant Governor in Council seems proper in the public interest, irrespective of the recommendation of the Board thereon.

(6) Where an application has been dealt with by the Board under this section and the consent of the Lieutenant Governor in Council as required under section 11 has been withheld, no further application in respect of the same lands or any portion thereof may be made within a period of three years from the date of the previous application.

[1960, c. 16, s. 10; 1962, c. 8, s 5]

## COMMUNAL PROPERTY

Offences and  
penalties

**18.** A person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act is guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding twelve months, or to both fine and imprisonment.

[R.S.A. 1955, c. 52, s. 14; 1960, c. 16, s. 10]

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# APPENDIX B

## Resolution Establishing the Select Committee (from Votes and Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly, May 19, 1972)

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Moved by Hon. Mr. Russell, seconded by Hon. Mr. Werry:

### BE IT RESOLVED THAT,

1. A Select Committee of this Assembly be established consisting of the following members:

Chairman — Hon. R. Dowling.

Members —

Hon. W. Backus.

L. Buckwell

J. Cookson

W. Diachuk

K. French

G. Harle

E. W. Hinman

D. King

with instructions

- (a) to investigate the effects of the communal use of land on the economic and social climate of Alberta; and
  - (b) to recommend such changes in policy and legislation, relative to the communal use of land, as may be deemed appropriate; and
  - (c) to meet at the call of the Chairman and to hold such meetings for the purpose of receiving submissions and representations at such times and places deemed necessary, and to submit its report and recommendations to the Legislative Assembly by October 20, 1972; or if the Legislature is not in session on that date, to the Speaker.
2. Members of the Committee shall receive remuneration in accordance with Section 59 of the Legislative Assembly Act.
  3. Reasonable disbursement by the Committee, made for clerical assistance, equipment and supplies, advertising, rent and other facilities required for the effective conduct of its responsibilities, shall be paid, subject to the approval of the Chairman, out of Appropriation 2708.

The motion being proposed, Mr. Speaker declared the motion carried.

# APPENDIX C Briefs

## BRIEFS SUBMITTED BY INDIVIDUALS REGARDING HUTTERITE COLONIES

|  |  |                                    |  |
|--|--|------------------------------------|--|
| Ackroyd, Charles N.  | — Raymond  | Leonhardt, Ronald                  | — Drumheller   |
| Anderson, Paul C. (Bell Art Photos)                            | — Claresholm   | Lievaart, Mrs. Judy                | — Vulcan   |
| Avery, Arthur H.   | — Mayor, Town of Taber                               | MacDonald, Robert James            | — Student, Dept. of Education-<br>al Foundations University of Calgary |
| Benoit, Edward P., M.L.A.                                      | — Nanton   | Marshman, Merle L.                 | — Rockyford  |
| Blasco, R. S. (Elrich Tire Ltd.)                               | — Lethbridge   | McDonald, Brian R.                 | — Instructor in Biology, Red Deer                                      |
| Brown, Arthur D.   | — Drumheller   | McDonald, Phyllis                  | — Brant  |
| Bussey, Mr. & Mrs. J. W.                                       | — Airdrie  | McEhalsky, Wm.                     | — Lundbreck  |
| Carlyle, R. H.   | — Blackfalds   | Moore, Bernie E.                   | — Tees   |
| Carron, A. B.  | — Warburg  | Morgan, W. J. (Suburban Propane)   | — Calgary  |
| Carter, David J.   | — Dept. of Political Science Medicine<br>Hat College | Morrison, Harry                    | — Delia  |
| Chisholm, R. J. (Southalta Produce Co. Ltd.)                   | — Lethbridge   | Moscovich, Max E. (Q.C.)           | — Lethbridge   |
| Davies, P. G. (Q. C.)  | — Clyde  | Noy, Bill (Noy Farms)              | — Rosebud  |
| Dersch, Mrs. Colette   | — Fort Macleod                                       | Opheim, C. K.                      | — Calgary  |
| DeWitt, Mr. & Mrs. A.  | — Arrowwood  | Piepenburg, Roy L.                 | — Edmonton   |
| Dixon, Mrs. Helen J.   | — Brant  | Poland, Mr. & Mrs. Larry           | — Drumheller   |
| Dudley, George T.  | — Magrath  | Reed, Maryllya                     | — Pincher Creek  |
| Dunn, L. Jake  | — Turin  | Ries, George J.                    | — Castor   |
| Ewing, James L.  | — Drumheller   | Ririe, Mr. & Mrs. J. B.            | — Magrath  |
| Faechner, H. E.  | — Craigmyle  | Roland, A. W.                      | — Minburn  |
| Faulkner, V. D.  | — Minburn  | Schmidt, John                      | — Calgary  |
| Ferguson, Mrs. Ken   | — Three Hills  | Severtson, Edwin                   | — no address   |
| Fitzgerald-Moore, P.   | — Calgary  | Shepard, D. (D. Shepherd & Sons)   | — Rumsey   |
| Fritze, Richard C.   | — Castor   | Shore, Mrs. Margaret E.            | — Calgary  |
| Gaffney, Richard   | — Edmonton   | Smith, Wilf (Stampede Realty Ltd.) | — Calgary  |
| Gerding, Mrs. Lorna  | — Vulcan   | Spencer, George A.                 | — Magrath  |
| Gobert, M. & J.  | — Fort Saskatchewan                                  | Stenvig, Mrs. O.                   | — Eckville   |
| Godwin, Mr. & Mrs. A. A.                                       | — Delia  | Stephenson, Stanley                | — Edmonton   |
| Gothard, Dora L.   | — Vulcan   | Tomlinson, Earle                   | — Magrath  |
| Gothard, R. J.   | — Vulcan   | Toogood, J. A.                     | — Dept. of Soil Science, University of Alta.                           |
| Green, Mrs. Charlotte  | — Brant  | Turner, W. O. (Q. C.)              | — Hanna  |
| Hagen, Marvin C.   | — Turin  | Verlinden, Mrs. Canice M. P.       | — Lethbridge   |
| Hall, Sid  | — Marwayne   | Williams, Mrs. Myrtle              | — Arrowwood  |
| Hambrook, Barclay W.   | — Calgary  | Wilson, D. H.                      | — Killam   |
| Hammond, T. Scott (on behalf of five<br>Pincher Creek farmers) | — Pincher Creek                                      | Woudstra, John                     | — Edmonton   |
| Hamilton, J. A.  | — Former Mayor of Town of Magrath                    | Young, Mr. & Mrs. Ken              | — Hanna  |
| Haugen, Carl   | — Fort Assiniboine                                   |                                    |  |
| Hepworth, George   | — Vancouver  |                                    |  |
| Hostetler, Dr. John A.   | — Temple University, Philadelphia,<br>Pa.            |                                    |  |
| House, Mrs. F. H.  | — Arrowwood  |                                    |  |
| Jones, Mr. & Mrs. Max  | — no address   |                                    |  |
| Kilpatrick, Mr. & Mrs.   | — Rimbey   |                                    |  |
| Kusler, Mrs. Louise  | — Walsh  |                                    |  |
| Larson, Miss Judith R. J.                                      | — Calgary  |                                    |  |
| Leonhardt, Mr. & Mrs. Lawrence                                 | — Drumheller   |                                    |  |

## PETITIONS

Citizens of Haynes and District  
Residents of Craigmyle Area (2 petitions)  
Virtue & Company (Barristers) — Lethbridge (acting on  
behalf of petitioners in Grassy Lake Vicinity)

## BRIEFS SUBMITTED BY MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES REGARDING HUTTERITE COLONIES

### 1. CITY COUNCILS

Th → City of Drumheller  
City of Wetaskiwin

### 2. COUNTY COUNCILS

County of Beaver No. 9, Ryley  
County of Flagstaff No. 29 (incorporating:  
Village of Forestburg  
Town of Killam  
Village of Strome



Town of Sedgewick  
Town of Daysland  
National Farmer's Union Local 725  
Unifarm Local 81  
Village of Galahad  
Village of Heisler  
Town of Hardisty  
Village of Loughheed  
Town of Alliance)

County of Forty Mile No. 8, Foremost  
County of Minburn No. 27, Vegreville  
County of Mountain View No. 17, Didsbury  
County of Newell No. 4, Brooks  
County of Paintearth No. 18, Castor  
County of Ponoka No. 3, Ponoka  
County of Vermilion River No. 24, Kitscoty

### **3. MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS**

Municipal District of Pincher Creek No. 9, Pincher Creek  
Municipal District of Starland No. 47, Morrin  
Municipal District of Sturgeon, No. 90, Morinville  
Municipal District of Taber No. 14, Taber  
Municipal District of Willow Creek No. 26, Claresholm

### **4. TOWN COUNCILS**

Town of Bassano  
Town of Carstairs  
Town of Hinton  
Town of Nanton  
Town of Ponoka  
Town of Spirit River

### **5. VILLAGE COUNCILS**

Village of Clive  
Village of Edberg  
Village of Foremost  
Village of Rumsey  
Village of Veteran

### **6. SCHOOL DIVISIONS**

School Committee for the County of Vulcan #2  
Starland School District No. 30  
Three Hills School Division No. 60, Trochu

## **BRIEFS SUBMITTED BY ASSOCIATIONS REGARDING HUTTERITE COLONIES**

Alberta School Trustees Association  
The Calgary Inter-Faith Community Action Committee  
Drumheller East Unifarm Group #112-40  
Montana Farmers Union  
Society for the Protection of Public Open Spaces, Paradise  
Valley  
The Southern Alberta Development and Protective Associa-  
tion  
Unifarm  
Women of Unifarm  
Verdant Valley Home and School Association

## BRIEFS SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF HUTTERIAN BRETHREN BY HUTTERITE COLONIES

Big Bend Colony — John Gross  
 Crossfield Fairview Colony — Mike Tschetter  
 Granum Colony — P. L. Tschetter  
 O. B. Colony — Paul J. Tschetter (plus brief from Gulak,  
 Robertson & Baynton, Barristers,  
 on behalf of O. B. Colony)

O. K. Colony  
 Pincher Creek  
 Pleasant Valley  
 Standoff Hutterite Colony  
 Thompson Colony

— Jacob J. Waldner  
 — J. B. Gross  
 — M. S. Stahl  
 — Jacob R. Walter  
 — Joseph K. Walter

## ANALYSIS OF THE BRIEFS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE

The Committee received 126 briefs, four petitions signed by 118 persons, and one brief endorsed by thirteen municipal authorities. The briefs which mentioned land re-

strictions concerning the Hutterites can be analysed as follows:

|                    | Want No control | Want control in general or specific areas ranging from limited to substantial. | Total |
|--------------------|-----------------|--|-------|
| Cities             |                 | 2  |       |
| Towns              |                 | 11   |       |
| Villages           |                 | 11   |       |
| Counties           | 1               | 9  |       |
| M.D.'s             |                 | 5  |       |
| School Divisions   |                 | 3  |       |
| Associations       | 2               | 6  |       |
| Hutterite colonies | 9               |  |       |
| Individuals        | 29              | 46   |       |
| Petitions (4)      |                 | 48   |       |
|                    |                 | 44   |       |
|                    |                 | 7  |       |
|                    |                 | 19   |       |
|                    | 41              | 211  | 252   |

The total, 252, represents the number of signatures, rather than the number of briefs. On page 20 of this Report, it was mentioned that 70% of the briefs submitted favored

the maintenance of some restrictions. When the total number of signatures is considered, this percentage is increased to 84%.

# APPENDIX D

## Meetings and Activities of the Committee

### (a) List of Meetings held by the full Committee

| Date       | Location        | Other Persons Attending   |
|------------|-----------------|---|
| May 24     | Edmonton        |   |
| June 1     | Edmonton        | Percy Davies, Q.C., Legal Counsel to the Hutterites.  |
| June 7     | Edmonton        |   |
| June 21-23 | Montana         | Research visit; interviewed government and municipal officials, Hutterites, and local residents.  |
| June 26    | Edmonton        |   |
| June 27    | Edmonton        | Dr. B. Y. Card, Department of Educational Foundations, University of Alberta.   |
| July 10    | Edmonton        | J. Kennedy, Q.C., Legal Counsel to the Committee.   |
| July 11    | Scotford Colony | P. G. Davies, Q.C.; J. Kennedy, Q.C.; F. Stagg, Accountant for the <b>Dariusleut</b> ; Elders of the Hutterian Brethren.  |
| July 18    | Edmonton        | J. Kennedy.   |
| July 26    | Calgary         | Starland School Division Trustees: Mr. Alfred Brinkman, Chairman, Mr. Abe Schrock, Vice-Chairman, Mr. Roy V. Little, Superintendent, Mr. Adam Wolf, Mr. Jim Ewing.  |
|            |                 | Southern Alberta Development and Protective Association: Mr. & Mrs. Steve Dixon, Mr. Eldon Couey, Mr. and Mrs. Dave Irving, Mr. & Mrs. Bob Gothard, Mr. Leonard Voisey, Mr. & Mrs. Austin L. Morrical, and Mrs. Phyllis McDonald. |
|            |                 | SHARE Committee: Mr. Frank Whyte, Tex Ironman, and Fraser Wade.   |
|            |                 | J. Kennedy.   |
| August 9   | Parkland Colony |   |

| Name               | Colony       | Address               |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| J. K. Wurz         | Wilson       | Lethbridge            |
| Jacob M. Hofer     | Bow City     | Brooks                |
| Chris Walter       | Sunshine     | Hussar                |
| John S. Hofer      | Winnifred    | Box 1177 Medicine Hat |
| Joseph A. Waldner  | Springside   | Box 120 Duchess       |
| Sam G. Waldner     | Castor       | Box 547 Castor        |
| John M. Wipf       | Parkland     | Box 3 Parkland        |
| J. Wipf            | Lakeside     | Cranford              |
| John J. Waldner    | Huttermville | Magrath               |
| John G. Waldner    | Rosedale     | Etzikom               |
| John B. Wipf       | Macmillan    | Cayley                |
| Sam S. Kleinsasser | South Bend   | Alliance              |
| Martin J. Hofer    | Winnifred    | Box 1177 Medicine Hat |
| Jacob K. Wipf      | Lakeside     | Cranford              |
| John R. Hofer      | South Bend   | Box 93 Alliance       |
| J. S. Wurz         | Wilson       | Box 96 Lethbridge     |
| Joe E. Wipf        | Springside   | Box 120 Duchess       |
| Paul M. Wipf       | Lakeside     | Cranford              |
| M. M. Hofer        | Rosedale     | Etzikom               |
| John J. Entz       | New Elm      | Magrath               |
| John J. Waldner    | Huttermville | Magrath               |
| George G. Waldner  | Miami        | New Dayton            |
| George S. Wurz     | Wilson       | Box 96 Lethbridge     |
| Jacob S. Wurz      | Wilson       | Box 96 Lethbridge     |
| John J. Entz       | Rock Lake    | Wrentham              |
| Eli K. Wipf        | Parkland     | Parkland              |
| J. P. Mandel       | Brant        | Box 107 Brant         |
| John A. Gross      | Brant        | Box 107 Brant         |
| Jacob A. Gross     | Brant        | Box 107 Brant         |
| George Walter      | Sunshine     | Hussar                |



Henry Walter  
J. K. Wipf  
Sam S. Kleinsasser  
Andrew M. Hofer  
Darius Walter  
Jacob Waldner  
Sam Entz

Sunshine  
Lakeside  
Handhills  
Bow City  
Sunshine  
O. K.  
New Elm

Hussar  
Cranford  
Hanna  
Brooks  
Hussar  
Raymond  
Magrath

Sept. 25      Edmonton      Layne Hetland, Frank Kehoe, Alberta Department of Agriculture.  
Oct. 2      Edmonton  
Oct. 18      Edmonton.

## (b) Meetings and Activities of Sub-Committees:

### Date      Location      Other Persons Attending

#### 1. Northern Sub-committee (Mr. Diachuk, Hon. R. Dowling, Hon. W. Backus)

Scotford  
Colony

Ferrybank      Dr. McCrimmon, MLA, Alan Hamilton, Al Uneland, Harry Noble.  
Colony

Camrose      A. Hutchinson, Mayor Rudy Swanson, Emmett Mohler, Vern Grundberg, Bob Hurlburt.  
Colony

June 30      Athabasca      Frank Appleby, MLA, Mayor Tony Schinkinger, County Councillors: Ed Vadheim, Laurence  
Colony      Ellefson, Ed Loxam, Dr. Peter Steblich.

Plain Lake      Mayor of Two Hills, Town Council, and municipal councillors.  
Colony

#### 2. Central Sub-committee (Mr. Harle, Mr. Cookson, Mr. French)

July 6      Pleasant Valley Colony

Handhills Colony

Stahlville Colony Assistant Secretary of County of Wheatland.

#### 3. Southern Sub-committee (Mr. King, Hon. E. W. Hinman, Mr. L. Buckwell)

June 30      Lethbridge      Wm. Henderson

July 1      Rockport colony

O. K. Colony, West Raley Colony

July 8      Wilson Colony

Miami Colony

Thompson Colony

Sunnyside Colony

Magrath area      The Ririe family, Mr. Owens, and Mr. Charles Ackroyd.

July      Hutterville Colony

Pincher Creek Colony

MacMillian Colony

Parkland Colony

West Raley Colony

Pincher Creek      Pincher Creek citizens, The Mayor, and Council

T. Scott Hammond et al.

**(c) Persons met by Chairman, Hon. R. W. Dowling:**

| Date     |  |
|----------|--|
| June 15  | Rev. J. Waldner, <b>et al.</b>   |
| June 19  | Wm. Gill Q.C.  |
| July 6   | Dr. Hrabi, Dr. Duke, Mr. Stringham, Alberta Department of Education.   |
| July 7   | Mr. Noel Dant, Provincial Planning Director.   |
| July 17  | Rev. John Hofer, Rev. Peter Tchetter, <b>et al.</b>  |
| July 17  | Jim Ririe (Magrath), Allan Olivers (Magrath), Charles Ackroyd (Raymond), George Dudley (Magrath), Russel Scratch (Foremost), Frank Romeiki (Foremost). |
| Sept. 18 | Mrs. Lois Campbell and Mrs. Judy Nemirsky, Alberta School Trustee Association.   |
| Sept. 27 | Mr. Lawrence Kearn.  |

**(d) Persons Met by Committee's Assistants (J. L. Engel and C. I. Greene)**

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Bredo, A.                                      | Director of Finance, Statistics and Legislation, Alberta Department of Education. |
| Bogden, Willie                                 | Cartographer, Department of Highways.   |
| Card, Dr. B. Y.                                | Department of Educational Foundations, University of Alberta.                     |
| Daniels, Stan, <b>et al.</b>                   | Metis Association of Alberta.   |
| Erickson, R., John Polonuk, and A. J. Kerstens | Provincial Planning Branch.   |
| Fenerty, Mike                                  | Calgary Regional Planning Commission.   |
| Henderson, Wm.                                 | Real Estate Agent, Lethbridge.  |
| Hofer, Rev. John                               | Preacher, Scotford Colony.  |
| Howell, Bob                                    | Collins, Hames, Pringle and Erickson, Chartered Accountants, Calgary.             |
| Hunter Prof. Ian A.                            | Professor of Law; Counsel: Ontario Human Rights Commission.                       |
| Hurst, Lorne                                   | Information Officer, Department of Municipal Affairs.                             |
| Lang, Larry                                    | Cardston, Alberta.  |
| Lenihan, Dennis                                | Secretary-Treasurer, Municipal District of Rocky View.                            |
| MacDonald, R.                                  | Department of Educational Foundations, University of Calgary.                     |
| Mackie, Dr. M. M.                              | Assistant Professor of Sociology, Department of Sociology, University of Calgary. |
| Marlyn, Frank                                  | Director, Task Force on Urbanization and the Future.                              |
| Olsen, Mr. Russell                             | Lavoy, Alberta.   |
| Smith, Wilf                                    | President, Stampede Reality Ltd., Calgary.  |
| Stagg, Fred                                    | Alta-Ed Accounting Services, Edmonton.  |
| Tait, Logan                                    | Tait Management Services, Lethbridge.   |
| Serl, Dr. V. C.                                | Head, Department of Anthropology, University of Calgary.                          |
| Williams, John                                 | Accountant, Lethbridge.   |





# APPENDIX E

## Hutterite Landholdings in Alberta and related information

| No. | COLONY<br>(D) DARIUSLEUT<br>(L) LEHRERLEUT       | LAND DEEDED<br>IN COLONY'S<br>NAME |       | LAND DEEDED IN<br>INDIVIDUALS'<br>NAMES |          | LAND LEASED |              | LAND RENTED<br>OR HIRED | TOTAL  | CPCB<br>APPROVED<br>PERMISSIBLE<br>HOLDINGS | MAXIMUM<br>LAND<br>PERMISSIBLE |
|-----|--|------------------------------------|-------|---|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------|---|--------------------------------|
|     |  | APPROVED                           | OVER  | NOT APPROVED                            | APPROVED | OVER        | NOT APPROVED |                         |        |   |                                |
| 1.  | Cayley (D)                                       | 5,120                              |       |   | 400      |             |              | 640                     | 6,160  | 5,520                                       | 6,400                          |
| 2.  | Crystal Springs (L)                              | 7,494                              |       |   |          |             |              | 1,920                   | 9,414  | 7,521                                       | 7,521                          |
| 3.  | East Cardston (D)                                | 6,629                              |       |   |          | 3,668       |              |                         | 10,297 | 6,631                                       | 6,631                          |
| 4.  | Elmspring (L)                                    | 7,006                              |       |   |          |             |              | 800                     | 7,806  | 7,008                                       |                                |
| 5.  | Ewelme (D)                                       | 6,364                              |       |   |          |             |              |                         | 6,364  | 6,364                                       | 6,400                          |
| 6.  | Felger (D)                                       | 5,500                              |       | 2,750                                   |          |             |              |                         | 8,250  | 6,601                                       | 6,601                          |
| 7.  | Ferrybank (D)                                    | 5,784                              | 16    |   |          |             |              |                         | 5,800  | 5,784                                       | 6,400                          |
| 8.  | Granum (D)                                       | 8,400                              |       |   |          |             |              | 2,800                   | 11,200 | 8,417                                       | 8,417                          |
| 9.  | Huttenville (L)                                  | 6,716                              |       | 480                                     |          |             |              | 160                     | 7,356  | 6,716                                       | 6,716                          |
| 10. | Lakeside (D)                                     | 7,800                              |       |   | 1,406    | 94          |              |                         | 9,300  | 10,194                                      | 10,634                         |
| 11. | McMillan (L)                                     | 9,577                              |       |   |          |             |              |                         | 9,577  | 9,593                                       | 9,593                          |
| 12. | Miami (L)  | 9,473                              |       |   | 362      |             |              |                         | 9,835  | 10,025                                      | 10,025                         |
| 13. | Milford (L)                                      | 8,295                              |       |   |          |             |              | 1,000                   | 9,295  | 8,880                                       | 8,880                          |
| 14. | Monarch (L)                                      | 5,371                              | 329   |   |          |             |              |                         | 5,700  | 5,372                                       | 6,400                          |
| 15. | New Elm (L)                                      | 7,570                              |       |   |          |             |              |                         | 7,570  | 7,580                                       | 7,670                          |
| 16. | New Rockport (L)                                 | 7,804                              | 36    |   |          |             |              | 1,765                   | 9,605  | 7,805                                       | 7,805                          |
| 17. | Springvale (D)                                   | 8,535                              | 165   |   |          |             |              |                         | 8,700  | 8,535                                       | 8,535                          |
| 18. | New York (D)                                     | 4,640                              |       |   | 1,760    | 160         |              | 824                     | 7,384  | 6,400                                       | 6,400                          |
| 19. | O. K. (L)  | 6,602                              | 58    |   | 450      |             |              | 3,200                   | 10,310 | 7,122                                       | 7,122                          |
| 20. | Old Elm (L)                                      | 7,015                              |       |   |          |             |              | 1,000                   | 8,015  | 7,015                                       | 7,015                          |
| 21. | Pincher Creek (D)                                | 7,000                              |       |   | 1,013    | 1,487       |              |                         | 9,500  | 9,132                                       | 10,112                         |
| 22. | Pinehill (D)                                     | 5,520                              |       |   |          |             |              | 480                     | 6,000  | 6,350                                       | 6,400                          |
| 23. | Cluny (D)  | 7,840                              |       |   |          |             |              |                         | 7,840  | 7,840                                       | 10,240                         |
| 24. | Riverside (D)                                    | 6,400                              |       |   |          | 3,500       |              |                         | 9,900  | 6,495                                       | 6,495                          |
| 25. | Rocklake (L)                                     | 7,507                              |       | 263                                     | 1,388    |             |              |                         | 9,158  | 9,849                                       | 9,849                          |
| 26. | Rockport (L)                                     | 7,036                              | 4     | 285                                     |          |             |              | 320                     | 7,645  | 7,036                                       | 7,036                          |
| 27. | Beiseker (D)                                     | 6,378                              |       |   |          |             |              |                         | 6,378  | 6,390                                       | 6,400                          |
| 28. | Fairview Hutterite Brethren of<br>Crossfield (D) | 4,622                              |       | 636                                     | 640      |             |              |                         | 5,898  | 5,920                                       | 6,400                          |
| 29. | Rosebud (D)                                      | 5,411                              |       |   | 1,497    |             |              | 640                     | 7,548  | 6,908                                       | 6,908                          |
| 30. | Newell (L)                                       | 10,240                             |       | 1,280                                   |          |             |              | 3,200                   | 14,720 | 10,247                                      | 10,247                         |
| 31. | Stahlville (D)                                   | 9,848                              |       |   |          |             |              |                         | 9,848  | 9,933                                       | 9,933                          |
| 32. | Standoff (D)                                     | 5,600                              |       |   |          |             |              | 170                     | 5,770  | 5,984                                       | 6,400                          |
| 33. | Sunnyside (L)                                    | 8,640                              |       |   |          |             |              | 4,480                   | 13,120 | 9,223                                       | 9,223                          |
| 34. | Thompson (D)                                     | 3,812                              | 988   |   |          |             |              | 5,000                   | 9,800  | 4,292                                       | 6,400                          |
| 35. | West Raley (D)                                   | 6,000                              |       |   |          | 400         |              |                         | 6,400  | 6,021                                       | 6,400                          |
| 36. | Willow Creek (D)                                 | 6,381                              | 19    |   |          |             |              |                         | 6,400  | 6,382                                       | 6,400                          |
| 37. | Wilson (D)                                       | 8,485                              | 12    |   |          |             |              |                         | 8,497  | 8,485                                       | 8,485                          |
| 38. | Wolf Creek (D)                                   | 9,581                              | 239   | 640                                     |          |             |              | 240                     | 10,700 | 9,821                                       | 9,821                          |
| 39. | Big Bend (L)                                     | 7,000                              |       |   |          |             |              | 640                     | 7,640  | 7,168                                       | 7,168                          |
| 40. | Camrose (D)                                      | 5,486                              | 14    |   |          |             |              |                         | 5,500  | 5,486                                       | 6,400                          |
| 41. | New Dale (L)                                     | 7,223                              |       |   |          |             |              | 2,560                   | 9,783  | 7,345                                       | 10,240                         |
| 42. | Holt (D)   | 9,000                              |       |   |          |             |              | 890                     | 9,890  | 9,751                                       | 10,240                         |
| 43. | Tschetter (D)                                    | 6,422                              | 533   |   |          |             |              |                         | 6,955  | 6,423                                       | 6,423                          |
| 44. | Sandhills (D)                                    | 7,712                              |       |   |          |             |              |                         | 7,712  | 7,719                                       | 7,719                          |
| 45. | Winnifred (L)                                    | 11,835                             | 9     |   | 3,835    |             |              |                         | 15,679 | 15,669                                      | 15,669                         |
| 46. | Brocket (D)                                      | 2,499                              | 3,901 |   |          |             |              | 2,560                   | 8,960  | 2,549                                       | 6,400                          |
| 47. | Pibroch (D)                                      | 6,300                              |       |   |          |             |              |                         | 6,300  | 6,450                                       | 6,450                          |
| 48. | Rosedale (L)                                     | 12,584                             | 56    |   | 1,440    |             |              |                         | 14,080 | 14,102                                      | 15,360                         |
| 49. | Scotford (D)                                     | 5,130                              |       |   | 480      |             |              | 800                     | 6,410  | 6,070                                       | 6,400                          |
| 50. | Veteran (D)                                      | 13,534                             | 66    |   | 1,281    | 319         |              |                         | 15,200 | 14,816                                      | 15,360                         |
| 51. | Acadia (L)                                       | 12,054                             | 106   |   | 1,112    | 16          |              | 1,500                   | 14,788 | 13,166                                      | 15,360                         |
| 52. | Springside (L)                                   | 13,600                             |       |   |          |             |              | 3,500                   | 17,100 | 15,531                                      | 15,531                         |
| 53. | O. B. (D)  | 7,445                              |       |   | 72       |             |              |                         | 7,517  | 7,564                                       | 7,564                          |
| 54. | Handhills (L)                                    | 12,393                             | 407   |   | 2,560    |             |              | 1,920                   | 17,280 | 15,139                                      | 15,360                         |
| 55. | Springcreek (D)                                  | 5,100                              |       |   | 300      |             |              |                         | 5,400  | 5,419                                       | 10,240                         |

| No    | COLONY<br>(D) DARIUSLEUT<br>(L) LEHRERLEUT | LAND DEEDED<br>IN COLONY'S<br>NAME |       | LAND DEEDED IN<br>INDIVIDUALS'<br>NAMES |          | LAND LEASED |              | LAND RENTED<br>OR HIRED |         | TOTAL   | CPCB<br>APPROVED<br>PERMISSIBLE<br>HOLDINGS | MAXIMUM<br>LAND<br>PERMISSIBLE |
|-------|--|------------------------------------|-------|---|----------|-------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|---|--------------------------------|
|       |  | APPROVED                           | OVER  | NOT APPROVED                            | APPROVED | OVER        | NOT APPROVED |                         |         |         |   |                                |
| 56.   | Ribstone (D)                               | 7,780                              |       |   |          |             |              | 160                     |         | 7,940   | 7,822                                       | 10,240                         |
| 57.   | Huxley (D)                                 | 5,000                              |       | 5,000                                   |          |             |              | 480                     |         | 10,480  | 5,042                                       |                                |
| 58.   | Mixburn (D)                                | 6,649                              |       | 941                                     | 157      |             |              | 1,240                   |         | 8,987   | 7,752                                       | 10,240                         |
| 59.   | Waterton (D)                               | 7,200                              |       |   |          |             |              | 600                     |         | 7,800   | 7,438                                       | 7,438                          |
| 60.   | Bow City (L)                               | 13,931                             |       |   | 81       |             |              |                         |         | 14,012  | 14,089                                      | 15,360                         |
| 61.   | Athabasca (D)                              | 5,362                              |       |   | 702      |             |              | 950                     |         | 7,014   | 6,087                                       | 10,240                         |
| 62.   | South Bend (L)                             | 9,400                              |       |   |          |             |              | 1,400                   |         | 10,800  | 9,539                                       | 10,240                         |
| 63.   | Wildwood (D)                               | 4,330                              |       | 320                                     |          |             |              | 640                     |         | 5,290   | 5,064                                       | 6,400                          |
| 64.   | Warbug (D)                                 | 5,276                              | 164   | 160                                     | 476      | 4           |              |                         |         | 6,080   | 5,752                                       | 10,240                         |
| 65.   | Spring Point (D)                           | 4,162                              |       | 4,060                                   |          |             |              | 6,500                   |         | 14,722  | 4,641                                       | 6,400                          |
| 66.   | Castor (L)                                 | 10,200                             |       |   |          |             |              | 460                     |         | 10,660  | 10,323                                      | 10,323                         |
| 67.   | Pleasant Valley (D)                        | 5,120                              |       |   |          |             |              | 160                     |         | 5,280   | 5,270                                       | 6,400                          |
| 68.   | Vegreville (D)                             | 6,400                              |       |   |          | 1,280       |              |                         |         | 7,680   | 7,082                                       | 7,082                          |
| 69.   | Holden (D)                                 | 4,310                              | 345   |   |          |             |              | 1,000                   |         | 5,655   | 5,964                                       | 6,400                          |
| 70.   | Plain Lake (D)                             | 5,358                              | 142   |   |          |             |              | 400                     |         | 5,900   | 5,358                                       | 6,400                          |
| 71.   | Smoky Lake (D)                             | 5,700                              |       |   |          |             |              |                         |         | 5,700   | 5,885                                       | 6,400                          |
| 72.   | Roseglan (L)                               | 9,722                              | 38    |   |          |             |              |                         |         | 9,760   | 9,723                                       | 15,360                         |
| 73.   | Valley View (D)                            | 5,984                              | 1,216 |   | 129      | 31          |              | 320                     |         | 7,680   | 6,113                                       | 6,400                          |
| 74.   | Leedale (D)                                | 3,324                              | 196   |   | 640      |             |              | 1,280                   |         | 5,440   | 3,964                                       | 6,400                          |
| 75.   | Parkland (L)                               | 6,414                              |       |   |          |             |              | 960                     |         | 7,374   | 6,415                                       | 6,415                          |
| 76.   | Brant (L)                                  | 3,468                              |       | 3,357                                   | 960      |             |              |                         |         | 7,785   | 7,650                                       | 7,650                          |
| 77.   | Starland (D)                               | 9,586                              |       |   |          |             |              |                         |         | 9,586   | 9,600                                       | 10,240                         |
| 78.   | Morinville (D)                             | 3,200                              |       |   |          |             |              | 960                     |         | 4,160   | 3,305                                       | 6,400                          |
| 79.   | Turin (D)                                  | 6,100                              |       |   |          |             |              | 1,280                   |         | 7,380   | 6,205                                       | 15,360                         |
| 80.   | Verdant Valley (L)                         | 6,400                              |       |   |          |             |              |                         |         | 6,400   | 6,720                                       | 10,240                         |
| 81.   | Sunshine Ranch Ltd. (D)                    |                                    |       |   |          |             |              | 15,000                  |         | 15,000  |   |                                |
| 82.   | Cameron (D)                                |                                    |       |   |          |             |              | 7,740                   |         | 7,740   |   |                                |
| TOTAL |  | 573,689                            | 9,059 | 20,172                                  | 23,141   | 10,959      | 84,539       | 721,559                 | 618,561 | 693,874 |   |                                |

NOTE:

1. Sunshine Ranch Ltd. and Cameron were never registered with the Board.
2. CPCB Approved Holdings = Land holdings for which Communal Property Control Board approval has already been granted and could therefore be legally held at the present time.
3. Maximum Land Permissible = The total land holdings that could be acquired within the land limitation zones established under the Communal Property Act, or in excess of those zone limitations granted by special approval.

COMPARISON BETWEEN LAND HOLDINGS OF HUTTERITE COLONIES AND FARMERS HOLDING FIVE OR MORE SECTIONS OF LAND

| AREA                        | NO. OF FARMERS | ACRES HELD | NO. OF HUTTERITE COLONIES | ACRES HELD |
|-----------------------------|----------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| County of Grande Prairie #1 | 1              | 7,700      |                           |            |
| County of Vulcan #2         | 11             | 62,860     | 2                         | 17,133     |
| County of Ponoka #3         | 1              | 7,988      | 1 and part of 1 other     | 6,119      |
| County of Newell #4         | 40             | 324,430    | 2 and part of 1 other     | 44,552     |
| County of Warner #5         | 11             | 96,230     | 6 and part of 3 others    | 73,298     |
| County of Stettler #6       | 14             | 57,041     | 1                         | 6,400      |
| County of Thorhild #7       |                |            |                           |            |
| County of Forty Mile #8     | 89             | 788,620    | 2                         | 29,759     |
| County of Beaver #9         |                |            | 1 and part of 2 others    | 7,735      |
| County of Wetaskiwin #10    |                |            |                           |            |
| County of Barrhead #11      |                |            |                           |            |

| AREA                                    | NO. OF FARMERS | ACRES HELD | NO. OF HUTTERITE COLONIES | ACRES HELD |
|---|----------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|
| County of Athabasca #12                 |                |            | 1                         | 7,014      |
| County of Smoky Lake #13                |                |            | 1                         | 5,700      |
| County of Lacombe #14                   | 1              | 3,428      | 1 and part of 1 other     | 9,762      |
| County of Wheatland #16                 | 36             | 176,950    | 3 and part of 4 others    | 53,071     |
| County of Mountain View #17             | 2              | 9,280      |                           |            |
| County of Paintearth #18                | 7              | 40,483     | 1 and part of 1 other     | 11,930     |
| County of St. Paul #19                  | 2              | 7,520      |                           |            |
| County of Strathcona #20                |                |            | 1                         | 6,410      |
| County of Two Hills #12                 | 1              | 17,598     | 1                         | 5,900      |
| County of Camrose #22                   |                |            | 1                         | 5,500      |
| County of Red Deer #23                  | 1              | 3,838      | 1 and part of 1 other     | 7,040      |
| County of Vermilion River #24           | 8              | 115,553    |                           | 7,517      |
| County of Leduc #25                     | 1              | 4,083      | 1                         | 6,080      |
| County of Lethbridge #26                | 8              | 32,087     | 4 and part of 2 others    | 44,762     |
| County of Minburn #27                   |                |            | part of 2                 | 14,587     |
| County of Lac Ste. Anne #28             |                |            |                           |            |
| County of Flagstaff #29                 | 1              | 37,653     | 1                         | 10,800     |
| County of Lamont #30                    |                |            |                           |            |
| Country of Parkland #31                 | 2              | 32,262     |                           |            |
| Municipal District of Cardston #6       | 5              | 144,743    | 8 and part of 4 others    | 80,456     |
| Municipal District of Pincher Creek #9  | 15             | 95,127     | 3 and part of 4 others    | 36,857     |
| Municipal District of Taber #14         | 14             | 66,802     | 1 and part of 1 other     | 10,000     |
| Municipal District of Willow Creek #26  | 24             | 165,702    | 4 and part of 4 others    | 44,754     |
| Municipal District of Foothills #31     | 5              | 31,970     | 1 and part of 2 others    | 15,852     |
| Municipal District of Acadia #34        | 3              | 32,225     | 1                         | 12,250     |
| Municipal District of Rocky View #44    | 17             | 90,635     | 3 and part of 2 others    | 23,677     |
| Municipal District of Starland #47      | 2              | 7,079      | 2                         | 15,986     |
| Municipal District of Kneehill #48      | 6              | 23,859     | 1 and part of 2 others    | 17,531     |
| Municipal District of Provost #52-      | 24             | 136,405    | part of 1                 | 1,920      |
| Municipal District of Wainwright #61    | 6              | 22,274     | 1 and part of 1 other     | 15,910     |
| Municipal District of Bonnyville #87    |                |            |                           |            |
| Municipal District of Sturgeon #90      |                |            | 1                         | 4,160      |
| Municipal District of Westlock #92      |                |            | 1                         | 6,300      |
| Municipal District of Smoky River #130  | 1              | 4,483      |                           |            |
| Municipal District of Spirit River #133 | 1              | 4,640      |                           |            |
| Municipal District of Peace River #135  | 1              | 4,800      |                           |            |
| Municipal District of Fairview #136     |                |            |                           |            |
| Special Area #2                         | 43             | 516,965    | 1                         | 17,280     |
| Special Area #3                         | 154            | 974,793    | part of 1                 | 2,538      |
| Special Area #4                         | 65             | 423,209    | part of 1                 | 13,930     |
| Improvement District #1                 | 26             | 150,940    | 2                         | 15,160     |
| Improvement District #2                 | 3              | 15,520     |                           |            |
| Improvement District #4                 |                |            |                           |            |
| Improvement District #5                 |                |            |                           |            |
| Improvement District #6                 | 5              | 38,520     |                           |            |
| Improvement District #7                 | 2              | 8,494      |                           |            |
| Improvement District #8                 | 12             | 114,831    |                           |            |
| Improvement District #9                 |                |            |                           |            |
| Improvement District #10                | 1              | 3,576      | part of 1                 | 639        |
| Improvement District #11                |                |            |                           |            |
| Improvement District #12                |                |            |                           |            |
| Improvement District #14                | 3              | 11,456     | 1                         | 5,290      |
| Improvement District #15                | 1              | 3,179      |                           |            |
| Improvement District #16                |                |            |                           |            |
| Improvement District #17                | 1              | 4,626      |                           |            |
| Improvement District #18                |                |            |                           |            |
| Improvement District #19                | 11             | 155,991    |                           |            |
| Improvement District #20                | 4              | 29,952     |                           |            |
| Improvement District #21                | 9              | 72,666     |                           |            |
| Improvement District #22                | 1              | 7,100      |                           |            |
| Improvement District #23                | 3              | 15,765     |                           |            |
| TOTAL                                   | 705            | 5,203,931  | 82 in all                 | 721,559    |



# HUTTERITE COLONIES IN ALBERTA

| Colony                     | Population | Colony              | Population                              | Colony                  | Population |
|----------------------------|------------|---------------------|---|-------------------------|------------|
| Cayley (D)                 | 74         | Crystal Springs (L) | 78                                      | East Cardston (D)       | 111        |
| Elmspring (L)              | 120        | Ewelme (D)          | 98                                      | Felger (D)              | 30         |
| Ferrybank (D)              | 96         | Granum (D)          | 106                                     | Hutterville (L)         | 90         |
| Lakeside (D)               | 61         | McMillan (L)        | 83                                      | Miami (L)               | 108        |
| Milford (L)                | 74         | Monarch (L)         | 36                                      | New Elm (L)             | 108        |
| New Rockport (L)           | 90         | Springvale (D)      | 98                                      | New York (D)            | 85         |
| O. K. (L)                  | 120        | Old Elm (L)         | 80                                      | Pincher Creek (D)       | 82         |
| Pinehill (D)               | 125        | Cluny (D)           | 72                                      | Riverside (D)           | 70         |
| Rocklake (L)               | 80         | Rockport (L)        | 93                                      | Beiseker (D)            | 46         |
| Fairview Hutterian         |            |                     |   |                         |            |
| Brethren of Crossfield (D) | 76         | Rosebud (D)         | 70                                      | Newell (L)              | 133        |
| Stahlville (D)             | 114        | Standoff (D)        | 94                                      | Sunnyside (L)           | 114        |
| Thompson (D)               | 84         | West Raley (D)      | 126                                     | Willow Creek (D)        | 120        |
| Wilson (D)                 | 84         | Wolf Creek (D)      | 78                                      | Big Bend (L)            | 70         |
| Camrose (D)                | 97         | New Dale (L)        | 140                                     | Holt (D)                | 78         |
| Tschetter (D)              | 66         | Sandhills (D)       | 71                                      | Winnifred (L)           | 100        |
| Brocket (D)                | 18         | Pibroch (D)         | 70                                      | Rosedale (L)            | 88         |
| Scotford (D)               | 87         | Veteran (D)         | 78                                      | Acadia (L)              | 74         |
| Springside (L)             | 95         | O. B. (D)           | 78                                      | Handhills (L)           | 130        |
| Springcreek (D)            | 69         | Ribstone (D)        | 70                                      | Huxley (D)              | 74         |
| Mixburn (D)                | 71         | Waterton (D)        | 115                                     | Bow City (L)            | 125        |
| Athabasca (D)              | 78         | South Bend (L)      | 122                                     | Wildwood (D)            | 77         |
| Warburg (D)                | 91         | Spring Point (D)    | 126                                     | Castor (L)              | 99         |
| Pleasant Valley (D)        | 62         | Vegreville (D)      | 55                                      | Holden (D)              | 70         |
| Plain Lake (D)             | 65         | Smoky Lake (D)      | 59                                      | Roseglen (L)            | 77         |
| Valley View (D)            | 77         | Leedale (D)         | not yet separated<br>from Parent Colony | Parkland (L)            | 85         |
| Brant (L)                  | 80         | Starland (D)        | 60                                      | Morinville (D)          | 46         |
| Turin (D)                  | 26         | Verdant Valley (L)  | not yet separated<br>from Parent Colony | Sunshine Ranch Ltd. (D) | 56         |
| Cameron (D)                | 50         |                     |   |                         |            |

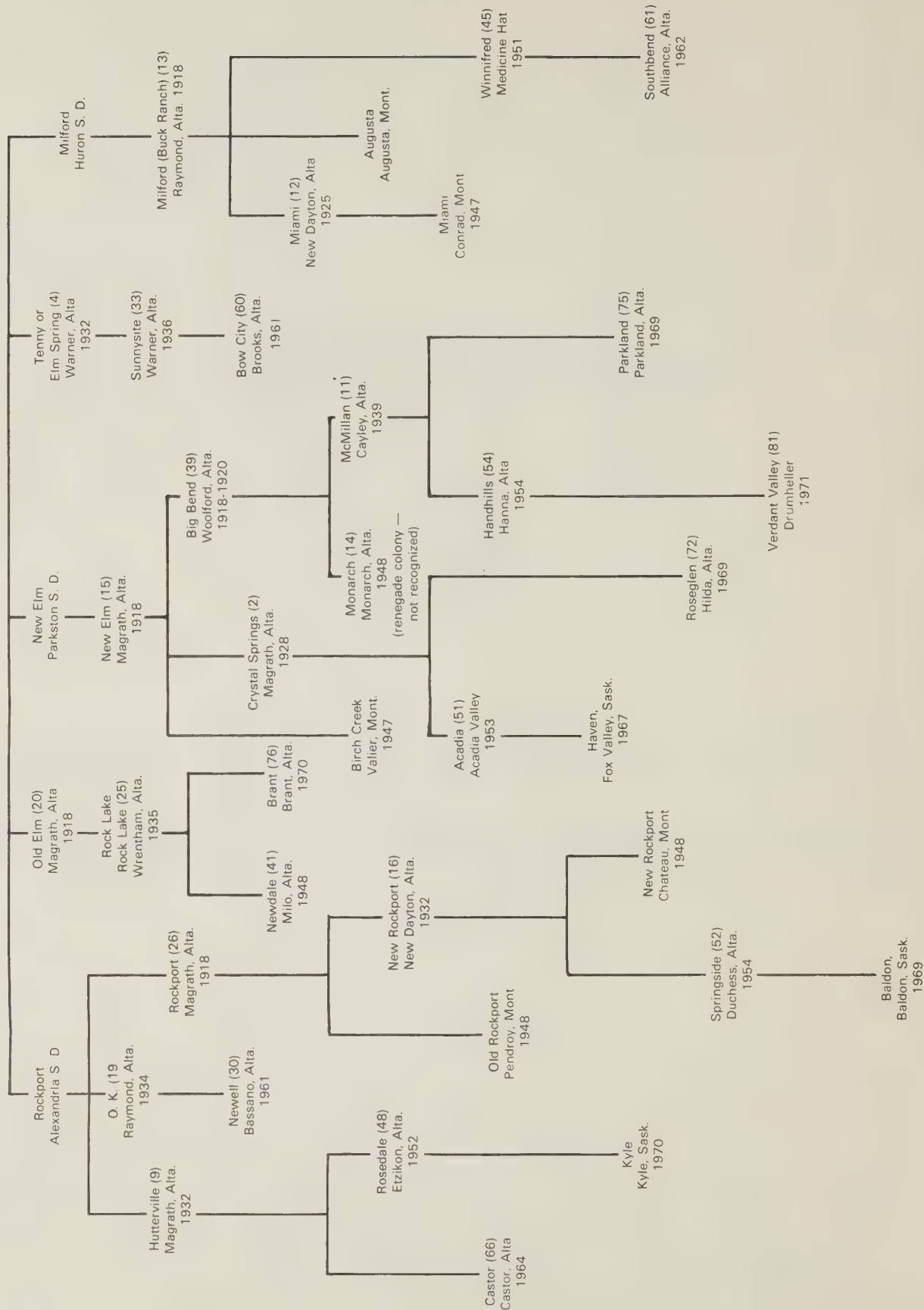
## NOTE:

On page 23 of this report a table of population of local government areas prepared by Dr. B. Y. Card estimates the population of Hutterites in Alberta in 1971 to be about 8,600. This was extrapolated from statistics quoted by E. L. Pitt in his Master's Thesis "The Hutterian Brethren in Alberta", University of Alberta, 1949, and a Department of Municipal Affairs list of colonies, December 31, 1971.

The actual population of Hutterites in Alberta (October, 1972) is 6,732. This is accounted for by the fact that since 1951, of the new colonies established from parent colonies in Alberta, 24 have purchased colony sites in Saskatchewan and 2 in Montana. There have been no new colonies in Alberta since 1951, established from parent colonies outside of the Province.

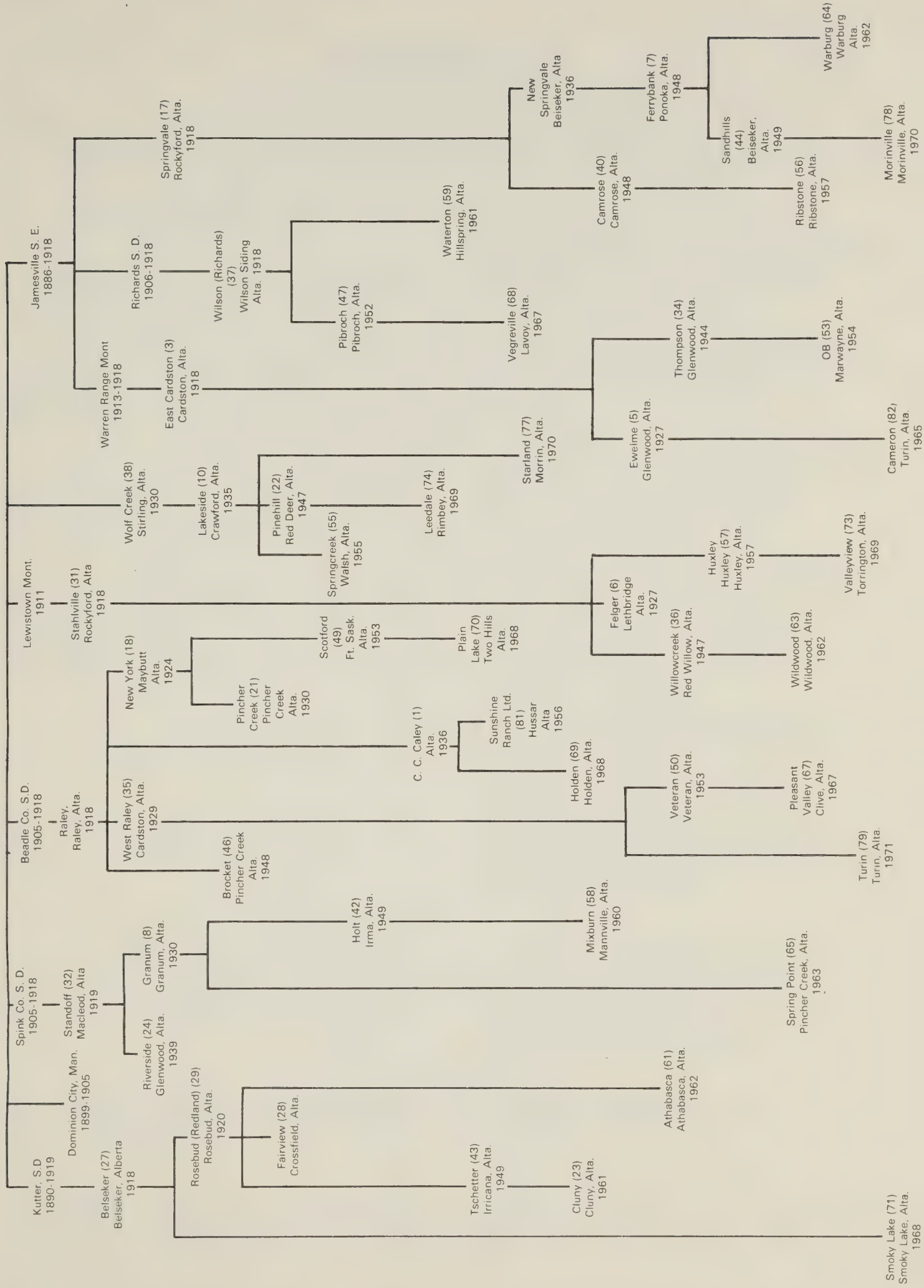
**APPENDIX F**  
**Parent & Daughter Colonies in Alberta**

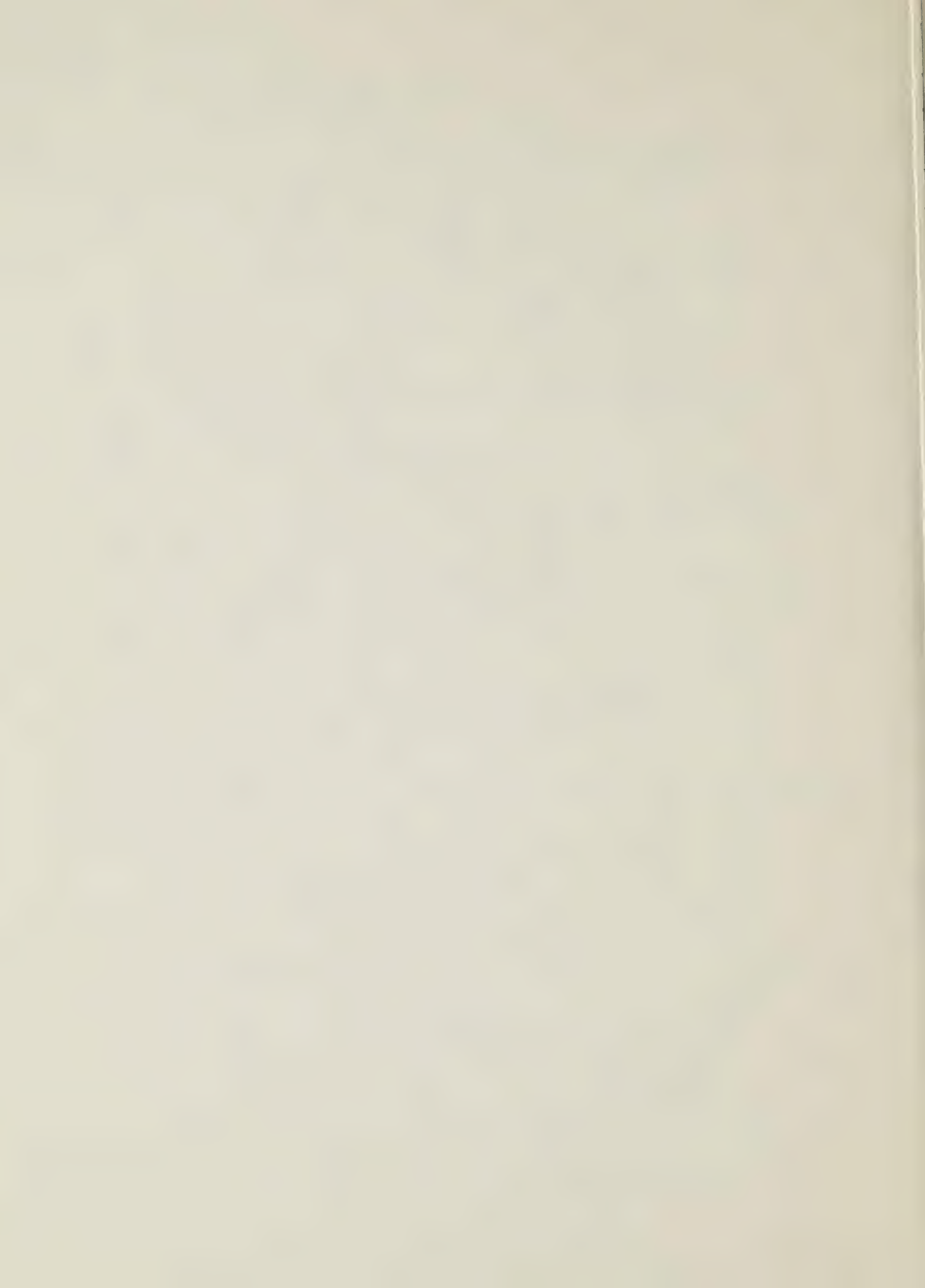
# THE ELM SPRING OR TEACHER GROUP COLONIES OLD ELM SPRING, EATON, SOUTH DAKOTA, 1877





## WOLF CREEK S. D. 1874





# APPENDIX G

## Articles of Association and Memorandum of Association of A Hutterite Colony

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### ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

#### I.

The Directors hereinafter mentioned may, whenever the business of the Company requires it, register an increase of members.

#### II.

Members shall be chosen and elected to membership in the said Company upon the majority vote of the members present and voting at any annual, general or special general meeting of the said Company.

#### III.

No one shall be a member of the said Company unless he or she is of the age of sixteen years, and has been received by and is a member of and communicant of the Hutterian Brethren Church.

#### IV.

Any member of the said Company may be expelled or dismissed from the said Company at any annual, general, or special general meeting of the said Company, upon two-thirds vote of all the members thereof, or upon the request of such member, or by leaving and abandoning the Company.

#### V.

All members of the said Company, upon being elected thereto, shall sign the roll of membership thereof.

#### VI.

The corporate powers, privileges, business and property of said Company shall be exercised, transacted, conducted and controlled by a board of five Directors, who shall be male members of the said Company.

#### VII.

The Directors of the said Company shall be elected from the male members of the said Company and hold their offices for a term of Two (2), years, and may be removed and others elected to fill the vacancies caused by death, removal, expulsion, resignation or other causes, at any time, by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the said Company.

#### VIII.

The Board of Directors of the said Company shall have charge, management and control of, and exercise, conduct and transact all the affairs, property, business and transactions of the said Company.

#### IX.

The President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer and other officers of the said Company shall be elected from the male members of the Company.

#### X.

The annual meetings of the members of the Company shall be held annually on the second Monday of January, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, and the Directors of the said Company shall be elected at the said meeting.

#### XI.

General meetings of the members of the said Company shall be held on the first Monday of each and every month at such hour as shall be fixed from time to time by the Directors and duly notified to the members.

#### XII.

The first General Meeting of the members of the said Company shall be held at such time, not being more than three months after the incorporation of the Company, and at such places as the Directors may determine.

#### XIII.

Special General Meetings of the members of the Company may be called at any time by the order of the President or any two Directors of the said Company, by notice in writing of the calling of the said meeting posted up in the common dining-hall of the said Company, twenty-four hours before the time of holding the said special general meeting.

#### XIV.

It shall require ten members of the said Company to constitute a quorum at any annual, general, or special general meeting of the members of the said Company.

The officers of the said Company shall consist of a President, Vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer who shall be members of the said Company, and the President, Vice-President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be Directors of the said Company and they, the said officers, shall hold their office for the term of two years, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

#### XV.

Whenever a vacancy occurs in the office of Directors, such vacancy may be filled by the members of the said Company at any annual or special general meeting of the members of the said Company, and such Director elected to fill the vacancy shall hold office for the remainder of the term of the Director whose office became vacant, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

#### XVI.

Three Directors shall constitute a quorum at any meeting of the Board of Directors.

#### XVII.

The Board of Directors shall hold a general meeting of the Board weekly on Monday of each week at such hour as may be agreed upon and special meetings of the said Board from time to time as called by the President.



#### XVIII.

The President of the said Company shall preside at all meetings of the members, and the Board of Directors of the said Company and in the absence, disqualification, inability, sickness, refusal or neglect of the President to act, then the Vice-President may preside at any meetings of the members and Board of Directors of the said Company and in the absence, disqualification, inability, sickness, refusal or neglect of both the President and Vice-President, then the members may elect one of their number to preside at any such membership meeting, and the Board of Directors may elect one of their members to preside at such meetings of the Board of Directors.

#### XIX

It shall be the duty of the President of the said Company to make, sign, execute and acknowledge in the name of the said Company all deeds, mortgages, liens, leases, releases, satisfactions, notes, bonds, contracts, agreements, and any transfers, conveyances, bills of sale, obligation, guarantees, instruments, evidences of debt and all other instruments, papers, and obligations which the said Company shall be required to make, either by the members or the Board of Directors of the Company, and do and perform each and all other duties, acts and things necessary as presiding and executory officer of the said Company, and that may be required of him by the Company, and the members, and the Board of Directors thereof; and in the case of a vacancy in the office of President by death, resignation or otherwise, or in the case of inability, sickness, disqualification of the President, then the Vice-President shall act in the place of the President, and have power and authority to make, sign, execute, acknowledge in the name of the Company, all deeds, mortgages, liens, leases, releases, satisfactions, notes, bonds, contracts, agreements, transfers, conveyances, bills of sale, obligations, guarantees, instruments, evidences of debt and all other instruments, papers and obligations that the said Company shall be required to make, either by the members or Board of Directors of the said Company, and do and perform each and all other duties, acts and things necessary as presiding or executory officer of the said Company, and that may be required of him by the Company and the members of the Board of Directors, During the vacancy of said office of the inability or disqualification of the President to act.

#### XX

The Secretary-Treasurer of said Company shall keep the books and accounts, and have the custody of the books, papers, accounts, instruments and writings of said Company, and shall keep the minutes and entries of all the transactions of all the meetings of the members and Board of Directors of the said Company, and shall attest any and all deeds, mortgages, liens, bonds, leases, releases, satisfactions, agreements, instruments, transfers, conveyances, bills of sale, obligations, guarantees, evidences of debt and writings of the said Company, and do each and every act and thing necessary, and that may be required by the said Company and Board of Directors therefor.

#### XXI

In case of a vacancy in the office of Secretary-Treasurer of the said Company, or of the absence, disqualification or inability of the Secretary-Treasurer, or of his neglect or refusal to act at any of the meetings of the members of Board of Directors of the said Company, then the members may elect one of their number to act as Secretary-Treasurer at such membership meeting of the Board of Directors, and the Board of Directors may in case of a vacancy, or permanent disqualification of the Secretary-Treasurer, elect a Secretary-Treasurer of the Company to fill the vacancy dur-

ing the remainder of the term of the preceding Secretary-Treasurer, and until his successor is elected and qualified.

#### XXII

Any officer of the said Company may resign his office at any time by filing his resignation with the Secretary-Treasurer, and his resignation being accepted by the Board of Directors.

#### XXIII

If for any cause an election of Directors does not take place at the annual meeting or adjourned annual meeting of the said Company, then the Directors may be elected at any special general meeting ordered by the Board of Directors.

#### XXIV

The By-Laws of the said Company may be repealed or amended or new By-Laws may be adopted from time to time at any annual, general, or special general meeting of the said Company, or at any other meeting of the members thereof, called for the purpose by the Board of Directors or by a vote of a majority of the members of the said Company present at any meeting.

#### XXV

None of the Directors or officers of the said Company shall ever receive or be entitled to any reward, compensation of any kind or character for any time, labor, services, earnings and energies that he may give or render to the said Company, or any business, work or transaction thereof; but they shall devote all of their time, labor, service, earnings and energies to the said Company and the purpose for which it was formed, free, voluntarily and without compensation or reward of any kind whatsoever.

#### XXVI

All elections of Directors and officers of the said Company by the members and Board of Directors thereof, shall be either by ballot or viva voce vote, and all other votes and elections by the members and Board of Directors of the said Company at any time and at meetings thereof shall be by viva voce vote or otherwise, except such elections and votes as the law requires to be by ballot, which shall be by ballot.

#### XXVII

Each and every member of the said Company upon becoming a member thereof, and at any time thereafter, when it may be necessary or whenever required, shall sign, execute, acknowledge and deliver to said Company any and all deeds, mortgages, assignments, releases, transfers and other instruments and writings that may be necessary to give, grant, assign, transfer and convey all of the property that he or she may own, have possession or be entitled to at any time that he or she joins such Company or becomes a member thereof, and of all the property, both real and personal, that he or she may have, obtain, inherit or possess after he or she becomes a member of the said Company, and all such property shall be or become the property of the said Company, to be used, occupied and possessed by it for the common use, interest and benefit of each and all of the members thereof.

#### XXVIII

The Board of Directors of the said Company shall have full power and authority to exercise all the powers of the Company subject to the provisions contained in these Articles of Association and any amendments thereto that may hereafter be made, and the said Board may contract for, buy, sell, assign, transfer, encumber, guarantee, hypothecate

cate, mortgage, pledge, charge, lease and dispose of all or any of the personal property of the Company for any purpose whatsoever, and upon any terms whatsoever, and, as security for any moneys borrowed or any liability of the Company, may execute and deliver in favour of any money-lender, mortgagee, bank, person, firm or corporation any mortgage, pledge, charge, bonds, debentures, warehouse receipts, bills of lading, negotiable instruments, and such other securities on the real and personal property of the Company as in its discretion the Board of Directors may see fit, and may give to any Bank any securities as permitted or required under "The Bank Act" as security for any moneys borrowed from time to time from the Bank.

#### XXIX

The Board of Directors of the said Company shall not have any power and authority to contract for, sell, grant, convey, transfer, lease, mortgage or encumber any of the lands or real property of the said Company without being duly authorized so to do by the said Company; and the Board of Directors may be authorized and empowered to contract for, sell, grant, convey, transfer, lease, mortgage and encumber any and all of the lands and real property of the said Company, and to do and perform any other act relating thereto at any annual, general, or special general meeting of the Company.

#### XXX

The Board of Directors of the said Company shall not have any power or authority to buy, purchase or negotiate for, or enter into any contracts, agreements, writings or obligations to buy, purchase or obtain any lands or real property for the said Company unless authorized or empowered so to do; and the said Board of Directors may be authorized and empowered to buy, purchase, negotiate for and enter into any contract, agreement, writing and any obligation to buy, purchase and obtain any lands and real property for said Company, and do and perform any act or thing relating thereto, at any annual, general, or special general meeting of the Company.

#### XXXI

The qualifications of any officer elected to any office from the said Company shall simply be their assent to accept the same.

#### XXXII

The By-Laws and amendments and additions to the By-laws of the said Company shall be written in a legible hand in a book to be kept in the office of the said Company, to be known as the Book of By-Laws, and shall be open to the inspection of all members and the public during office hours of each day except holidays.

#### XXXIII

Every member shall have one vote and no more.

#### XXXIV

If any member is a lunatic or idiot he may vote by his committee, curator bonis, or other legal curator or guardian.

#### XXXV

Until the Directors are appointed the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association shall for all the purposes of The Companies Act and amendments thereto be deemed to be Directors.

#### XXXVI

All the Articles in Table "A" of the Schedule to The Companies Act shall have no application to this Company,

the foregoing thirty-five Articles being substituted therefore.

WE the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed hereto, agree to the foregoing Articles of Association.

## MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION of a Company Limited by Guarantee.

### I.

The name of the Company is THE HUTTERIAN BRETHREN OF .....

### II.

(a) The number of members of the Company shall be restricted to Fifty (50) exclusive of persons who are in the employment of the Company, and of persons, who, having been formerly in the employment of the Company, were while in such employment to be members of the Company.

(b) No invitation to the public to become members or to subscribe for debentures of the Company shall be permitted.

(c) No transfer of membership from any member of the Company shall be permitted unless the same is first approved by a two-thirds vote of all its members.

(d) The Company is not formed with the acquisition of gain as its objects, and it is the intention of the Company to apply the profits, if any, or payment of any dividend to the members of the Company.

### III.

The objects for which the Company is established are:

(a) To promote, engage in, and carry on the Christian religion, education and teachings and to worship God according to the religious belief of the members of the Company, to engage in, carry on and conduct farming and agriculture; to purchase and sell grain and cereals of every kind, and to manufacture, buy and sell flour and other food articles manufactured from grains or cereals, and to raise, purchase, sell and deal in cattle and all other livestock; to manufacture, lease, purchase and sell all machinery, tools, implements, apparatus, and all other articles and appliances used in connection with all or any of the purposes aforesaid.

(b) That all property, real and personal, of the said Company, howsoever it may have been obtained, shall forever be owned, used, occupied and possessed by the said Company for the common use, interest and benefit of each and all members thereof for the purposes of the said Company during the time and so long as they remain members thereof.

(c) That all the property, real and personal, that each and every member of the said Company has, or may have, own, possess or be entitled to at the time he or she becomes a member thereof, and all the property both real and personal that each and every member may have, obtain, inherit, possess, or be entitled to after he or she becomes a member of the said Company, shall be and become the property of the said Company for the common use, interest and benefit of each and all the members thereof.

(d) That none of the property, either real or personal, of the said Company, shall ever be taken, held, owned, removed or withdrawn from the said Company, or be granted, sold, transferred or conveyed otherwise than by the proper officers of the said Company, and if any member of the



said Company be expelled from membership thereof or otherwise cease to be a member thereof, he or she, or his or her representatives, heirs at law, legatees, or devisees, or creditors, or any other person shall not be entitled to, or have any of the property of the said Company, or interest therein, whether or not he or she owned, possessed or had any interest in or to any of the property of the said Company at the time he or she has become a member thereof, or at any time thereafter, or had given, granted, conveyed, or transferred any property or property interest to the said Company at that time.

(e) That each and every member of the said Company shall give and devote all his or her time, labor, services, earnings and energies to the said Company, and the purposes for which it is formed, freely voluntarily and without compensation or reward of any kind whatsoever, other than herein expressed.

(f) That the members of the said Company shall be entitled to have their husbands, wives and children who are not members thereof reside with them and be supported, maintained, instructed and educated by the said Company, according to the rules, regulations and requirements of the said Company, and the Christian religion, Christian worship, religious education, teachings, and belief promoted, engaged in and carried on by the said Company during the time and so long as they obey, abide by and conform to the rules, regulations, instructions and requirements of the said Company, but not otherwise howsoever.

(g) Whenever any member of the said Company shall die, then his or her husband, wife and children who are not members thereof shall have the right to remain with, and be supported, instructed and educated by the said Company during the time and so long as they give and devote all of their time, labor, services, earnings and energies to the said Company, and the purposes thereof, and obey and conform to the rules, regulations and requirements of the said Company, the same as if the said member had lived, but not otherwise howsoever.

(h) That the husbands, wives, and children of each and all of the members of the said Company, who are not members thereof, shall give and devote all their time, labor, services, earnings and energies to the said Company and the

purposes for which it is formed, free, voluntarily and without compensation of any kind whatsoever other than as herein provided, and obey and conform to all the rules, regulations and requirements of the said Company, while they remain at, or with the said Company.

(i) That the said Company shall not be dissolved without the consent of a two-thirds vote of all its members.

#### IV.

The liability of the members is limited.

#### V.

EVERY MEMBER of the Company undertakes to contribute to the Assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up while he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before he ceases to be a member, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding-up, and for adjustment of the rights of the contributaries among themselves, such amount as may be required, not exceeding Five Thousand (\$5,000.00) Dollars.

#### VI.

PROVIDED that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to confer upon the Company any powers to which the jurisdiction of the Legislature of the Province of Alberta does not extend, and particularly shall not be deemed to confer the right to issue promissory notes in the nature of bank notes; and all the powers in the said Memorandum contained shall be exercisable subject to the provisions of the laws in force in Alberta and regulations made thereunder in respect of the matters herein referred to, and especially with respect to the construction and operation of railways, telegraph and telephone lines, the business of insurance and any other business with respect to which special laws and regulations may now be or may hereafter be put into force.

WE, the several members whose names are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into a Company in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association.



# APPENDIX H

## DOCTRINES OF HUTTERIAN FAITH (FROM PETER HOFER, "THE HUTTERIAN BRETHREN AND THEIR BELIEFS," PAGES 23-26)

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### DOCTRINES OF HUTTERIAN FAITH

to be read  
BEFORE BAPTISM

#### THE HUTTERIAN BRETHREN

Jacob Hutter

Burned at the stake in Innsbruck, February 24,  
1536

1. The Church of Christ is the community of the believing and the pious, the people of God, who do and have abstained from sinful life. Into this community we are brought into true submission: that is into the spiritual Ark of Noah, in which we can be preserved.
2. It is not a human deed, but an act of God. Just as Mary, through faith and the Holy Spirit, conceived Christ when she placed her will in God's and said: "Here am I, a servant of the Lord; be it unto me according to thy word." Thus we must also receive Christ in faith; then He will begin and complete his work in us.
3. Let us be mindful, that the church has the key and power to loose and bind even as Christ has commanded, to put away the vicious and to receive the contrite, that it should also be binding in heaven according to the words of Christ in Matthew 16.
4. That each should count the cost first, that will come; but one is not to counsel with flesh and blood. For they that would enter the service of God must be prepared for tribulation for the sake of the truth and the faith, and to die for Christ's sake, if it be the will of God; be it by fire, water or the sword. For now we have house and shelter, but we know not, what will be tomorrow. Therefore, no one should join for the sake of prosperous days. He who will not be steadfast with the godly, to suffer the evil as well as the good, and accept all as good, however the Lord may direct, let him remain away. Whoever does not act voluntarily, will not be forced. We desire to persuade no man with smooth words. It is not a matter of human compulsion or necessity, for God wants voluntary service. Whosoever cannot render that cheerfully with hearty pleasure, let him remain in his former station.
5. Let no one undertake to join the Church for the sake of another; the wife for the sake of the husband or the husband for the wife, or the children for the sake of the parents. That would be vain and building upon sand, having no permanency; but one who should build upon the rock tries to please God alone. For each must bear its own burden upon that day.
6. One must submit to and follow brotherly admonition, address and punishment; also practice and apply the same with respect to others in the House of God, so that no one may fall into strange sins. (Matthew 18: 15).
7. One should submit himself in obedience to God and his Church, and not to be obstinate, or do only his own desire, but permit himself to be guided for the good and necessity of the Church, whithersoever it be known to be right.
8. That no one shall have any private possessions any-more; for one who gives and surrenders himself to the Lord and his Church with all that he has and is able to do, as it was in the original apostolic Church, when no one said of his own possessions that they were his, but all things were common to them. This we regard to be the safest way and the most perfect foundation; of this we are also assured in our hearts.
9. This we now plainly state to everyone beforehand, so that we may be under no obligation to return anything to anyone afterwards. Therefore, if anyone should undertake to join us, and later feel it impossible to remain and wish to have his returned, let him now stay away, keep his own, and leave us in peace. We are not anxious for money and possessions but only desire godly hearts.
10. Whoever has wrong dealings that are punishable in the world, being that he is owing men or that he has defrauded them; or if anyone has involved himself in matters of marriage, or is engaged to be married, he should first straighten these matters out. For if anyone should conceal any of these things from us and should in the meantime have himself baptized, him we should be compelled to excommunicate as one who came into the Church improperly and by falsehood.  
Therefore, let each one be truly warned.



**APPENDIX I**  
**EXTRACT FROM A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE**  
**OF THE HONOURABLE THE PRIVY COUNCIL,**  
**APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY ON THE 12th**  
**AUGUST, 1899.**



Extract from a Report of the Committee of the  
Honourable the Privy Council, approved by His  
Excellency on the 12th August, 1899.

P. C. No. 1676.

On a Report, dated 12th July, 1899, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that arrangements have now been completed with the representatives of the members of the "Brethren of the Hutterische Society" in South Dakota, on behalf of those who have already settled in Canada and those who may agree to. It was represented to the delegates who visited this country last summer by the Commissioner of Immigration, that if they decided to settle in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, the Government would no doubt be favourable to granting immunity from military service in accordance with their religious tenets.

The Minister further states that fifty-two have already settled at Dominion City, Manitoba, having bought land to the value of about \$20,000.00, and if the assurance held out to the delegates in this connection are fulfilled shall succeed before long in securing the balance of them who are amongst the wealthiest farmers in Dakota.

The Minister is of opinion, under the circumstances and considering that the Brethren of the Hutterische Society would appear to be a most desirable class of settlers to locate upon vacant Dominion Lands in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, that it is expedient to give them the fullest assurance of absolute immunity from military service, not only to those who have already settled but also to those who may settle in the future.

The Minister submits that Sub-section 3 of Section 21 of the "Militia Act," Chapter 41 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, contains the following provisions:—

"Every person bearing a certificate from the Society of Quakers, Mennonites or Tunkers, and every inhabitant of Canada of any religious denomination, otherwise subject to military duty, who from the doctrines of his religion is averse to bearing arms and refuses personal military service, shall be exempt from such service when balloted in time of peace or war upon such conditions and under such regulations as the Governor in Council from time to time prescribes."

The Minister recommends, therefore, that under the power vested in Your Excellency in Council by the above provision, the Brethren of the Hutterische Society settling permanently in Canada shall be exempted unconditionally from service in the Militia, upon the production in each case of a certificate of membership from the proper authorities of their community.

The Committee submit the foregoing for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed)

JOHN J. McGEE,

*Clerk of the Privy Council*

To the Honourable

The Minister of the Interior.

# APPENDIX J

## MAP OF HUTTERITE COLONIES IN ALBERTA

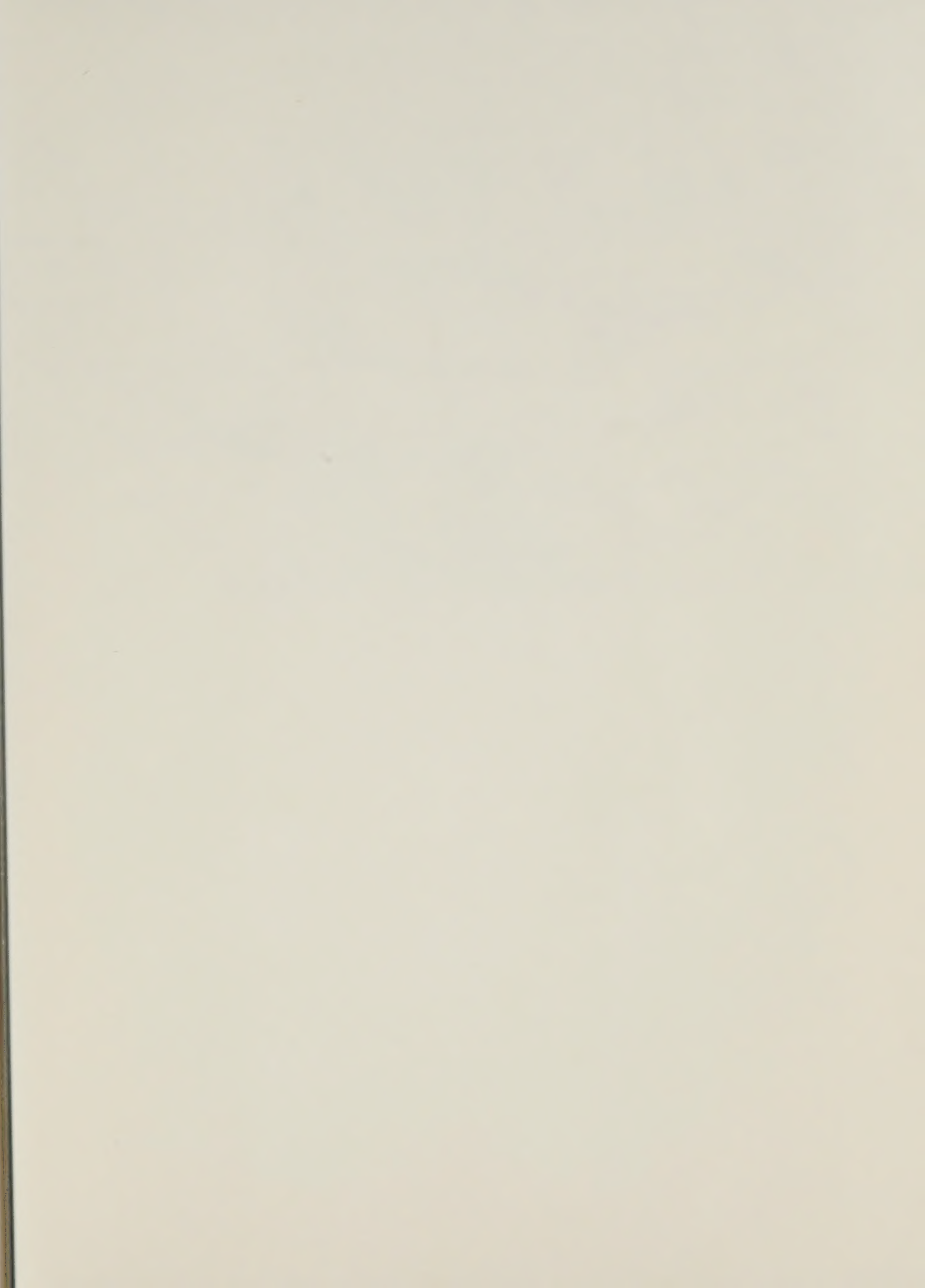
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### KEY TO MAP OF HUTTERITE COLONIES IN ALBERTA

| No. | Colony                                       | Address               | Municipality                    |
|-----|--|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1   | Cayley                                       | Cayley                | M.D. of Foothills #31           |
| 2   | Crystal Springs                              | Magrath               | M.D. of Cardston #6             |
| 3   | East Cardston                                | Cardston              | M.D. of Cardston #6             |
| 4   | Elmspring                                    | Warner                | County of Warner #5             |
| 5   | Ewelme                                       | Glenwood              | M.D. of Willow Creek #26        |
| 6   | Felger                                       | Lethbridge            | County of Lethbridge #26        |
| 7   | Ferrybank                                    | Ponoka                | County of Ponoka #3             |
| 8   | Granum                                       | Granum                | M.D. of Willow Creek #26        |
| 9   | Hutterville                                  | Magrath               | M.D. of Cardston #6             |
| 10  | Lakeside                                     | Cranford              | County of Lethbridge #26        |
| 11  | McMillan                                     | Cayley                | M.D. of Foothills #31           |
| 12  | Miami  | New Dayton            | County of Warner #5             |
| 13  | Milford                                      | Raymond               | County of Warner #5             |
| 14  | Monarch                                      | Monarch               | M.D. of Willow Creek #26        |
| 15  | New Elm                                      | Box 130 Magrath       | M.D. of Cardston #6             |
| 16  | New Rockport                                 | New Dayton            | County of Warner #5             |
| 17  | Springvale                                   | Rockyford             | County of Wheatland #16         |
| 18  | New York                                     | Maybutt               | County of Lethbridge #26        |
| 19  | O. K.  | Box 540 Raymond       | County of Warner #5             |
| 20  | Old Elm                                      | Magrath               | M.D. of Cardston #6             |
| 21  | Pincher Creek                                | Pincher Creek         | M.D. of Pincher Creek #9        |
| 22  | Pinehill                                     | Red Deer              | County of Red Deer #23          |
| 23  | Cluny  | Cluny                 | County of Wheatland #16         |
| 24  | Riverside                                    | Fort Macleod          | M.D. of Cardston #6             |
| 25  | Rocklake                                     | Wrentham              | County of Lethbridge #26        |
| 26  | Rockport                                     | Magrath               | M.D. of Cardston #6             |
| 27  | Beiseker                                     | Beiseker              | M.D. of Rocky View #44          |
| 28  | Fairview Hutterian<br>Brethren of Crossfield | Crossfield            | M.D. of Rocky View #44          |
| 29  | Rosebud                                      | Redland               | County of Wheatland #16         |
| 30  | Newell                                       | Bassano               | County of Newell #4             |
| 31  | Stahlville                                   | Box 249 Rockyford     | County of Wheatland #16         |
| 32  | Standoff                                     | Fort Macleod          | M.D. of Cardston #6             |
| 33  | Sunnyside                                    | Warner                | County of Warner #5             |
| 34  | Thompson                                     | Glenwood              | M.D. of Cardston #6             |
| 35  | West Raley                                   | Cardston              | M.D. of Cardston #6             |
| 36  | Willow Creek                                 | Red Willow            | County of Stettler #6           |
| 37  | Wilson                                       | Lethbridge            | County of Lethbridge #26        |
| 38  | Wolf Creek                                   | Stirling              | County of Warner #5             |
| 39  | Big Bend                                     | Woolford              | M.D. of Cardston #6             |
| 40  | Camrose                                      | Camrose               | County of Camrose #22           |
| 41  | New Dale                                     | Milo                  | County of Vulcan #2             |
| 42  | Holt   | Irma                  | M.D. of Wainwright #61          |
| 43  | Tschetter                                    | Irricana              | M.D. of Rocky View #44          |
| 44  | Sandhills                                    | Beiseker              | County of Wheatland #16         |
| 45  | Winnifred                                    | Box 1177 Medicine Hat | County of Forty Mile #8         |
| 46  | Brocket                                      | Pincher Creek         | M.D. of Pincher Creek #9        |
| 47  | Pibroch                                      | Pibroch               | M.D. of Westlock #92            |
| 48  | Rosedale                                     | Etzikom               | County of Forty Mile #8         |
| 49  | Scotford                                     | Fort Saskatchewan     | M.D. of Strathcona #20          |
| 50  | Veteran                                      | Veteran               | Special Area #4                 |
| 51  | Acadia                                       | Acadia Valley         | M.D. of Acadia #34              |
| 52  | Springside                                   | Box 120 Duchess       | County of Newell #4             |
| 53  | O. B.  | Box 40 Marwayne       | County of Vermillion River # 24 |
| 54  | Handhills                                    | Hanna                 | Special Area #2                 |
| 55  | Springcreek                                  | Walsh                 | Improvement District #1         |
| 56  | Ribstone                                     | Ribstone              | M.D. of Wainwright #61          |

| No. Colony             | Address                | Municipality             |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 57 Huxley              | Huxley                 | M.D. of Kneehill #48     |
| 58 Mixburn             | Mannville              | County of Minburn #27    |
| 59 Waterton            | Hillspring             | M.D. of Pincher Creek #9 |
| 60 Bow City            | Brooks                 | County of Newell #4      |
| 61 Athabasca           | Athabasca              | County of Athabasca #12  |
| 62 South Bend          | Alliance               | County of Flagstaff #29  |
| 63 Wildwood            | Wildwood               | Improvement District #14 |
| 64 Warburg             | Warburg                | County of Leduc #25      |
| 65 Spring Point        | Box 249, Pincher Creek | M.D. of Pincher Creek #9 |
| 66 Castor              | Castor                 | County of Paintearth #18 |
| 67 Pleasant Valley     | Clive                  | County of Lacombe #14    |
| 68 Vegreville          | Lavoy                  | County of Minburn #27    |
| 69 Holden              | Holden                 | County of Beaver #9      |
| 70 Plain Lake          | Two Hills              | County of Two Hills #21  |
| 71 Smoky Lake          | Smoky Lake             | County of Smoky Lake #13 |
| 72 Roseglan            | Hilda                  | Improvement District #1  |
| 73 Valley View         | Torrington             | M.D. of Kneehill #48     |
| 74 Leedale             | R.R. 4, Rimbey         | County of Lacombe #14    |
| 75 Parkland            | Parkland               | M.D. of Willow Creek #26 |
| 76 Brant               | Brant                  | County of Vulcan #2      |
| 77 Starland            | Morrin                 | M.D. of Starland #47     |
| 78 Morinville          | R.R. 2 Morinville      | M.D. of Sturgeon #90     |
| 79 Turin               | Turin                  | County of Lethbridge #26 |
| 80 Verdant Valley      | Drumheller             | M.D. of Starland #47     |
| 81 Sunshine Ranch Ltd. | Hussar                 | County of Wheatland #16  |
| 82 Cameron Ranch Ltd.  | Turin                  | M.D. of Taber #14        |









# Alberta

CANADA

1972

## HUTTERITE COLONIES



DARIUSLEUT



LEHRERLEUT

## LAND LIMITATION ZONES



A

10 SECTIONS



B

16 SECTIONS



C

24 SECTIONS

